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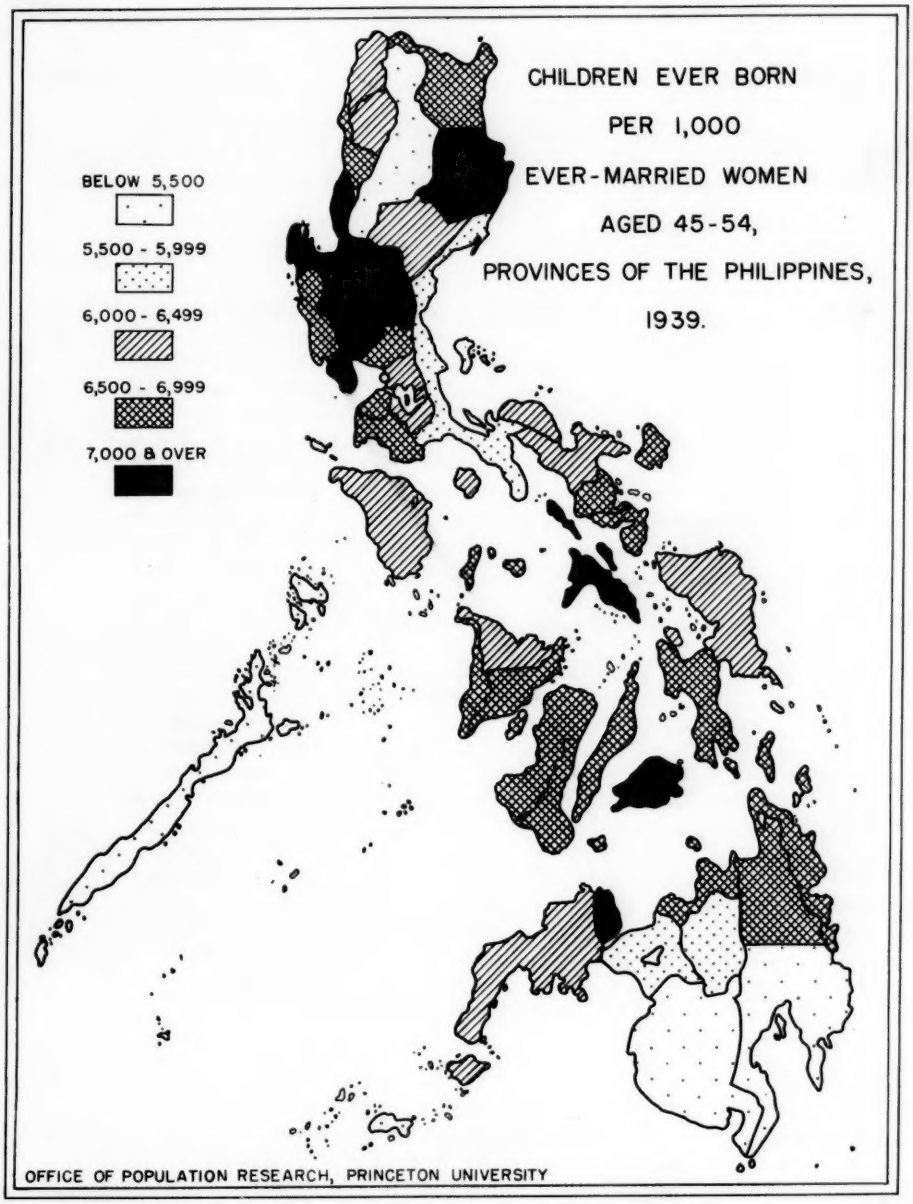
✓ SOCIAL SCIENCES

POPULATION INDEX

APRIL
1960



VOL. 26 NO. 2

OFFICE OF POPULATION RESEARCH, PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY; AND POPULATION ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.

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Published quarterly by the Office of Population Research, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University; for the Population Association of America, Inc.

Communications concerning subscriptions to Population Index should be directed to: Office of Population Research, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. Annual subscription $5.00.

Communications regarding membership in the Population Association of America, Inc., should be addressed to: Professor Kurt B. Mayer, Secretary-Treasurer, Population Association of America, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Brown University, Providence 12, Rhode Island.

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THE BASES OF A POPULATION PROBLEM: THE PHILIPPINES

Studies of the relations among material factors, religious adherence, and demographic variables are limited in transitional societies, rare in premodern societies. The problems are the intricacy of the analysis and the paucity of the data. Marriage, family, work, and religion are intertwined. The disentanglement of religious, social, and economic factors is difficult if there is homogeneity and persistence in the religion. A shift in faith introduces religion as a variable, but the seeming simplification brings further difficulties. A major religious change involves adaptations in the culture and modifications in intruded and indigenous religions. Then, too, conversion to a world faith has often been part of the accommodation to alien rule. Religious and social changes are alike related to the use of money, the organization of production for the market, and altered knowledge and aspirations.

The Philippine Islands are a classic area for the study of the interrelations among social, economic, and religious factors and the relations of the separate variables to demographic behavior and population growth. In the sixteenth century, the Muslim overlay and something of its correlated organization reached as far north as Manila. In the centuries of Spanish rule all but the more isolated groups became Roman Catholic. The United States substituted secular government and religious freedom for the Spanish theocracy. The ideal of public education in English was introduced to the Philippines, and preparation for independence was a goal. The sharp differences that might have characterized the two periods were muted by economic and social continuities. The introduction of new crops and production for the market began early in the Spanish period. The ceremonial and other requirements of the church speeded the use of money in the villages. There were persistencies in social stratifications from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries. The concentration of land ownership, the prevalence of share tenancy and landless labor, poverty, and widespread illiteracy continued throughout the American period.

Thus, the strictly economic and the narrowly demographic aspects of the Philippine development are comparable to those in many areas in many parts of the world. The unique aspects are religious, political, and educational. The present note is an exploration of the dimensions of the research problem.

Research and Data for Research

Depopulation focused the interests of the crown and church of Spain on the indigenous populations of the Americas, and hispanic scholarship contributed notably to the analysis of the changing numbers and the altered distributions of the colonial period. There was no spectacular depopulation in the Philippines. The people were few and dispersed, and so less vulnerable to dislocation, famine, and epidemic. The consolidation of settlement was less drastic, the exploitation less severe. Hence the demography of the peoples in the scattered islands on the far peripheries of New Spain received only limited attention from hispanic scholars. The comparative research of recent decades largely bypassed the Philippines, perhaps because the overriding population prob-

lems were those of the more numerous peoples whose cultures were more characteristically Asian. The larger theoretical relevance of the structure and growth of a population that partook of the characteristics of Asia, of Latin America, and of the United States was largely ignored. Recently, however, there has been a concentration of statistical activities within the Philippines on the problems of demographic surveys and vital registration. The increasing availability of data, the importance of population research to economic development, and the more adequate organization for research training suggest that Philippine neglect of the analysis of the population of the Philippines is not likely to continue.

The major quantitative materials for analyses below the national level are found in the publications of the censuses of 1903 and 1939. The levels and interrelations among variables in 1903 reflect the society and economy of the Philippine people at the end of the centuries of Spanish rule. The demographic interrelations in 1939 are those of the end of the period of effective political control by the United States. The deficiencies of the enumeration and the incomplete publication of the provincial data preclude incisive analysis for 1948. The current sample survey of households provides data at the national level; these are being analyzed within the Philippines, and in a joint project of the Philippine government and the Population Branch of the United Nations. The analysis of trends and interrelations within the regions and lesser areas of the Philippines during recent decades requires tabulations from the census that is planned for 1960.

The Growth of the Population

When Ferdinand Magellan reached the Philippines in 1521, there were perhaps half a million people in the islands. There are only rough records of the changing numbers of these people and their descendants, for the ecclesiastical records, the reports on cédulas, and the censuses of the Spanish period covered only Catholics. "Growth" included changing proportions of natural increase and converts; its measurement was affected by variations in the completeness and accuracy of the records. By 1800, the reported Catholic population was 1.6 million. It reached 3.9 million in 1850 and 6.3 million in 1896. The census taken by the United States on March 2, 1903, indicated a total population of 7.6 million. If the initial figure is a reasonable approximation, population increased fifteen-fold in four centuries. Whatever the errors in the specific figures, it is obvious that population multiplied again and again in the Spanish period, and that the average annual rate of growth was slight.

When the representatives of the United States Bureau of the Census directed the Philippine census of 1903, they compiled data on deaths from the registration records of the local areas for 1902 and 1903, and they secured all available ecclesiastical records from the Catholic orders. These latter included Catholic populations, baptisms, and deaths by areas for the years 1876, 1879, and, annually, 1885 through 1898. The average annual rate of baptisms per 1,000 Catholic population was 47.9, the average annual death rate to the same base, 39.7. The rate of baptisms was relatively unchanging; it was between 45 and 49 in ten years, 50 or higher in five years. The death rate fluctuated widely from year to year. It was usually in the upper twenties or the low thirties, but it was 106 in 1879, 58 in 1889, and 48 in 1890. The average provincial rates for the years from 1885 to 1898 corroborate the evidence of the high and variable national rates. Most of the provinces had average rates of baptisms in the upper forties, but many had rates in the fifties.

Cebu's average rate was 60. Again, death rates were more variable than baptismal rates.

Ecclesiastical records of the numbers, the baptisms, and the deaths of Roman Catholics were not precise bases for the computation of vital rates, particularly in areas where conversions were occurring. However, the heavy weights of children and youth in the age structures in 1903 corroborate the evidence of high fertility, while the known prevalence of cholera, smallpox, and plague corroborate the timing and the areal incidence of the fluctuations in mortality.

The detailed compilations of death reports for the year 1902 covered the period of a major cholera epidemic. The deaths reported in 1902 related to the population enumerated in 1903 yielded a death rate of 63 per 1,000 total population. The rate reached 99 in Bataan, 107 in Laguna, 127 in Iloilo, and 133 in Batangas. In this single year, recorded deaths were sufficient to decimate the population in one-eighth of the districts. There were eleven districts in which deaths reported in 1902 were equal to one-fifth of the populations enumerated in 1903. Deaths recorded in 1902 related to children enumerated in 1903 gave a rate of 322 per 1,000 population for infants below age one, 141 for children below age five.

The growth potential of this population was noted with interest by the directors of the census. Quoting:

> Within the last five years it [the Philippine population]... has suffered from war, destruction of industry, and, most of all, from a recrudescence of smallpox and a terrible epidemic of cholera. The total of these losses can not be determined, but the deaths, mostly from cholera, in the single province of Iloílo last year took nearly one-sixth of the population, according to the census returns. The population can scarcely have gained any in the last six years. The actual deaths by war alone were not large enough to affect greatly the number of inhabitants, but the shifting and changing of population, the burning of thousands of homes, and, especially, epidemic disease, probably reduced the population. Several times in the last fifty years the islands have been ravaged by Asiatic cholera.... The actual loss to population between 1881 and 1883 from epidemics was not accurately reported, but it was unquestionably a disastrous setback, not made good by several years of normal growth and prosperity.
>
> The conclusion to be derived is that the Christian Philippine population shows a power of multiplying scarcely exceeded by any race of people. The hope of building up here in the course of a few generations a people equal in numbers and national resources to the Japanese at the present time does not seem illusory. Given a prolific stock, expanding prosperity and commerce, and favorable political conditions, population...can go up by leaps and bounds. I believe that all these conditions together may be realized here in the Philippines.... There is a deep wisdom in the intentions of the American Government to meet more than half way the eager ambitions of this race. [Census of the Philippine Islands...1903, Vol. I, pp. 444-445.]

The growth in the years after 1903 justified the anticipations at the time of the first census. Population was 7.6 million in 1903, 10.3

million in 1918, 16.0 million in 1939, and 19.2 million in 1948. The Statistical Survey results suggest a population of 23.3 million in 1957. The conservative estimates of the United Nations suggest a population of more than 50 million by 1980.

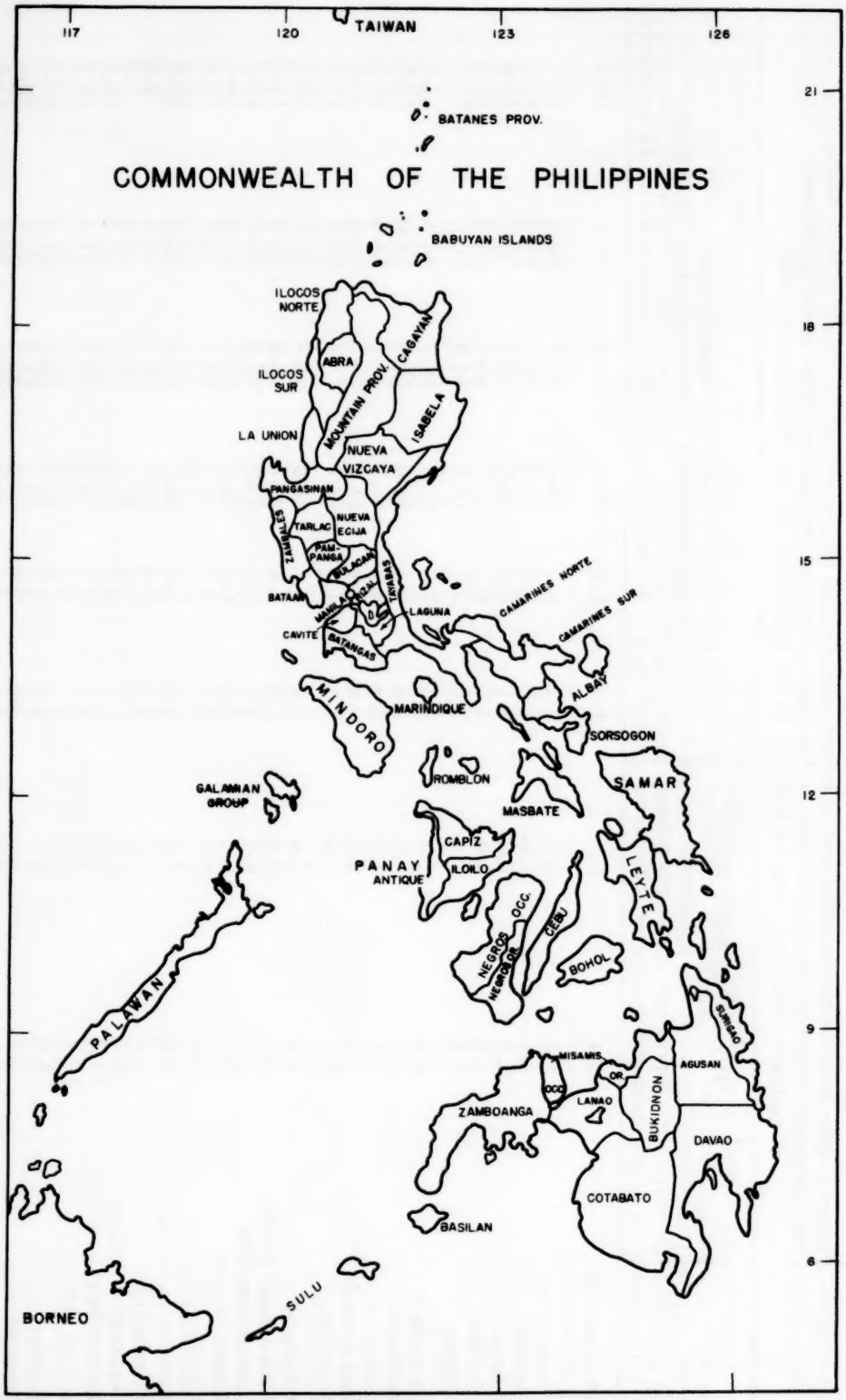
The criticisms that can be made of past records, censuses, and vital rates are multiple. Projections obviously require judgments of past data and assumptions as to future trends. The broad facts of growth are not obscured by any of the imprecisions of measurement. Fertility has been and remains high. Death rates that were high and widely fluctuating have been reduced to relatively low levels and will be reduced still further as health facilities are spread throughout the islands. The major demographic questions as to future growth concern the levels, the interrelations, and the persistencies in fertility. The analysis presented here is based primarily on the materials from the enumeration of 1939. It thus sketches something of the demographic bases of the population problems that may develop in the Philippines. It does not consider either the definitions of problems or the possibilities of their gradual liquidation through declines in fertility.

The Fertility of Women in the Provinces: 1939

In 1939, each person in the Philippines was asked age at last birthday, de facto marital status, and, if a woman who was then or had been married, the number of children she had borne. The reports for the provinces gave marital status by age and, for ever-married women, the numbers of women reporting specified numbers of births from none to 11 or more. These data are summarized in percentage form in Table 1; the locations of the provinces are shown in the accompanying map. The transformation into the usual figures on numbers of children ever born to women of specified ages requires the computation of total numbers of births, with an assigned value for the upper number. Then the partially estimated numbers of births have to be divided by the numbers of women who reported themselves as in specific ages and as married, widowed, divorced, or separated. Thus many types of errors may influence the final ratios of births to women.

Difficulties in transportation, multiple dialects, sub-cultural diversities, and prevalent illiteracy were major deterrents to completeness or accuracy in enumeration. The use of numbers was casual among the people. Many did not know their ages. In 1903, a question on consensual unions showed the practice to be widespread. It is possible that the number of women who reported themselves as in a specific age group and the number who reported themselves as married were alike in error. There is no basis in the historic Philippine experience for assessing the probability that the women of 1939 remembered accurately and reported freely the numbers of infants born alive to them. There was evidence that accuracy in reporting was related to the duration and extent of the Catholic influence and to literacy. Thus completeness and accuracy in reporting were related both to area of residence and to age.

Analysis of the ratios of successive age groups to each other and inspection of the ratios of males to females in specific age groups showed a concentration of inaccuracies among the peoples of Muslim and indigenous faiths. This is not an unexpected finding, for the people still classified as primitive and the Muslims were concentrated in mountainous or isolated island areas. Economic activities were less developed, agriculture was more predominant, and illiteracy was greater. Since the complex of factors influencing fertility might be expected to differ among



OFFICE OF POPULATION RESEARCH, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Table 1. Per cent never married and per cent married but not reporting on children ever born, with per cent distribution of ever-married women reporting on children ever born by number of children reported, women aged 45 to 54, provinces of the Philippines, 1939

Province	Per cent of total women		Per cent distribution of ever-married women reporting on children					
	Never married	Married but not reporting on children	0	1	2-4	5-7	8-10	11 or more/c
Philippines	5.4	6.7	4.2	6.0	19.9	26.2	27.3	16.3
Abra	7.6	3.8	5.3	6.5	19.5	30.3	28.3	10.1
Agusan	2.1	5.6	4.2	5.9	19.3	26.3	27.3	17.0
Albay	4.7	6.9	4.1	6.7	19.6	24.1	26.9	18.6
Antique	8.2	6.8	4.8	6.1	17.7	25.7	29.8	16.0
Bataan	2.9	9.4	3.4	3.7	16.8	24.8	30.7	20.7
Batanes/a	8.6	5.9	3.6	15.0	26.2	26.7	21.4	7.1
Batangas	6.9	9.7	2.5	4.4	18.0	28.8	31.0	15.3
Bohol	12.1	7.0	2.4	6.2	16.1	24.2	32.4	18.6
Bukidnon/b	1.0	5.4	5.9	7.7	23.8	30.3	21.7	10.5
Bulacan	6.2	6.4	3.3	4.3	18.0	27.2	29.6	17.5
Cagayan	3.5	2.4	3.8	5.2	18.0	25.7	28.6	18.7
Camarines Norte	2.7	10.8	4.8	7.6	23.8	26.0	23.7	14.1
Camarines Sur	3.4	8.5	5.2	7.5	22.5	25.3	24.0	15.5
Capiz	7.9	9.6	3.0	6.6	21.3	27.7	27.2	14.2
Cavite	3.0	9.6	3.3	4.2	18.4	28.1	28.9	17.2
Cebu	8.8	7.1	3.3	5.9	16.7	24.6	30.4	19.2
Cotabato/b	1.4	6.6	5.5	8.0	31.0	28.1	18.5	8.9
Davao/b	2.3	10.0	6.2	7.8	29.4	29.0	19.8	7.8
Ilocos Norte	11.2	5.8	2.5	5.7	21.8	30.8	28.4	10.8
Ilocos Sur	13.7	4.7	3.6	4.8	18.9	29.1	31.4	12.2
Iloilo	7.3	8.4	3.6	5.8	19.2	27.7	27.8	15.9
Isabela	1.8	4.9	3.8	4.8	17.1	25.5	28.7	20.0
La Union	9.7	5.1	3.0	4.2	15.5	26.8	33.2	17.4
Laguna	2.8	4.5	4.3	6.0	20.4	27.8	26.3	15.2
Lanao/b	2.2	8.9	3.7	6.2	26.1	31.7	21.6	10.8
Leyte	4.6	6.3	4.7	6.1	18.5	25.0	27.9	17.7

La Union	9.7	5.1	3.0	4.2	15.5	26.8	33.2	17.4
Laguna	2.8	4.5	4.3	6.0	20.4	27.8	26.3	15.2
Lanao /b	2.2	8.9	3.7	6.2	26.1	31.7	21.6	10.8
Leyte	4.6	6.3	4.7	6.1	18.5	25.0	27.9	17.7
Manila	6.9	4.8	8.2	9.4	25.2	24.1	19.3	13.8
Marinduque	4.9	4.7	4.2	6.3	20.8	29.1	27.7	11.8
Masbate	2.6	11.3	2.6	5.0	16.1	24.5	29.6	22.1
Mindoro	2.0	6.1	5.1	6.2	19.9	27.7	27.3	13.9
Misamis Occidental	2.6	6.7	3.0	5.1	15.5	23.3	31.3	21.8
Misamis Oriental	4.0	3.8	5.6	5.6	15.9	23.2	26.5	23.2
Mountain /b	1.9	1.7	8.6	10.2	33.1	26.4	15.5	6.2
Negros Occidental	3.0	12.4	3.1	6.1	20.0	25.6	27.0	18.1
Negros Oriental	6.9	5.0	4.4	6.3	18.8	26.1	28.3	16.0
Nueva Ecija	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.9	15.5	25.1	30.2	22.1
Nueva Vizcaya	2.6	7.7	4.7	5.4	23.4	26.6	25.3	14.6
Palawan /b	4.2	5.8	9.3	9.2	26.6	24.9	21.6	8.4
Pampanga	6.8	4.8	3.7	3.8	15.1	25.7	30.4	21.2
Pangasinan	3.7	5.5	3.1	4.5	16.4	24.8	30.6	20.6
Rizal	3.8	4.0	7.1	6.4	19.9	24.0	25.3	17.3
Romblon	3.3	8.3	5.4	5.7	16.3	25.6	29.4	17.6
Samar	3.4	7.2	5.4	6.6	20.8	26.2	26.2	14.9
Sorsogon	2.4	8.2	3.6	6.1	20.1	26.0	25.9	18.3
Sulu /b	1.6	2.5	4.8	7.3	33.7	32.1	16.8	5.3
Surigao	3.4	6.9	3.7	5.7	17.1	23.7	31.8	18.1
Tarlac	3.0	4.8	3.4	3.6	14.9	23.0	30.6	24.6
Tayabas	2.2	7.5	5.8	7.0	25.6	27.8	22.6	11.2
Zambales	3.5	6.7	3.7	4.6	16.8	27.7	29.7	17.6
Zamboanga /b	2.5	8.5	4.4	6.2	24.2	29.2	23.4	12.6

a/ The province of Batanes, north of Luzon and below Taiwan, was considered separately because of its small population (9,512) and its limited area (198 sq. km.). b/ Provinces with 20 per cent or more of their total populations non-Christian. The percentages of Muslim and indigenous faiths were as follows: Bukidnon, 1.6 and 28.0; Cotabato, 54.5 and 24.8; Davao, 5.3 and 32.2; Lanao, 66.8 and 0.3; Mountain, less than 0.1 and 59.8; Palawan, 6.8 and 24.7; Sulu, 93.3 and 3.5; Zamboanga, 25.9 and 15.0. Census of the Philippines: 1939. Vol. II, Ch. VIII, Table 3. c/ Assumed to average 11.5 births.

Sources of data: Commonwealth of the Philippines. Commission of the Census. Census of the Philippines: 1939. Per cent never married: Vol. I, provincial reports, Table 11. Numbers of ever-married women reporting specified numbers of children ever born: Vol. I, provincial reports, Table 12.

peoples of Christian, Muslim, and indigenous faiths, those eight provinces that had one-fifth or more of the non-Christian religious groups in their total populations were separated in the analysis. So also was the small population of Batanes, the islands between Luzon and Taiwan. Major analysis of the plausibility of the data and the levels and interrelations of total and marital fertility concerned the 40 Christian provinces and the city of Manila.

Perusal of the distributions of women aged 45 to 54 by the numbers of children they had borne indicated that these were not undifferentiated populations reproducing at levels determined solely by physiological and other health factors. Few women reported no children or only one child, but 44 per cent of all women reported more than seven children. The major variations occurred among those reporting 8 to 10 children and among those reporting 11 or more. If substantial proportions of the reports of the higher numbers of children were arbitrary, computed fertility rates would be largely artifacts. The analytical approach to this and other questions of validity relied on an argument of consistency. In the relatively stable conditions of the Philippines in the early decades of this century, there would be persistence or slow change in the factors influencing the fertility of women. Hence age-specific fertility rates would be correlated highly from one age group to the next within provinces, and the patterns of differences among the provinces would be similar for the various age groups of women. This argument would apply when numbers of children were related to total women, for delayed marriage and widowhood would be among the persistent factors. It would also apply to the fertility of ever-married women and the fertility of women who had borne at least one child. In other words, the correlations of the cumulative childbearing of the successive age groups of women would test the possibilities of major errors in the reporting of marital status, selectivities among the married women not reporting on children born, and inaccuracies in the reporting of the higher numbers of births.

The linear correlations of the numbers of children ever born to women at successive ages in the 40 Christian provinces and Manila are given in Table 2. The high levels of the relationships and the limited scatter around the regression lines in the major childbearing ages were consistent with the assumption of relative accuracy in the reporting of marital status and numbers of children ever born. There were errors and inaccuracies, but they were not sufficient to bar analysis.

Table 2. Correlations of numbers of children ever born to successive age groups of women by age and marital status of the women, Christian provinces of the Philippines and Manila, 1939

Age groups	All women	Ever-married women	Ever-married mothers
(15-19) and (20-24)	.91	.84	.73
(20-24) and (25-34)	.93	.91	.89
(25-34) and (35-44)	.91	.85	.84
(35-44) and (45-54)	.82	.85	.83
(45-54) and (55-64)	.93	.95	.94
(55-64) and (65 or over)	.93	.93	.93

Sources of data: References, Tables 1 and 3.

There were major differences in the levels of the childbearing among the women in the Christian provinces, and there were also major differences in the prevalence of early marriage and the frequency of widowhood in the later ages (Table 3). Again we present below summary measures for the Christian provinces and Manila, this time the mean number of children ever born per 1,000 total women and per 1,000 ever-married women and the linear correlations between the two:

Age of women	Children per 1,000 women		r
	Total	Ever married	
15-19	160	952	.52
20-24	1,284	2,044	.88
25-34	3,426	4,066	.91
35-44	5,861	6,332	.87
45-54	6,358	6,711	.89

The differences in fertility by age and the patterns of the correlations suggest that delayed marriage and widowhood were major deterrents to fertility. The linear correlations between numbers of children ever born to ever-married women and the percentages of the women who were married in 1939 rose from .30 at ages 15 to 19 to .68 at ages 25 to 34, then declined to .42 at ages 35 to 44. More refined measures of these interrelations substantiate the role of age at marriage and widowhood in the differential reproduction among the provinces. The correlation between the per cent single and the number of children ever born per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19 was -.96, a simple measure of the fact that those who married had children, or that those who had children reported themselves as married. The correlation between the per cent single and the increase in children ever born to total women was -.95 at ages 20 to 24, -.78 at ages 25 to 34. Thus age at marriage was a major determinant of fertility at ages below 35. Widowhood became increasingly significant at ages above 35. There were slight negative relations between the per cent widowed and the number of children ever born to total women at ages 35 to 44 and 45 to 54. At these ages, the correlation between the increase in the proportion widowed and the increase in the number of children ever born was -.34.

Comparisons of the levels of fertility implicit in the reported childbearing with those implicit in the age structures or the age ratios of the populations suggest the limitations to the Philippine data from the dual standpoints of accuracy and adequacy. The percentage of the total population below age 15 should have been a rough measure of historic fertility, yet its correlation with the number of children ever born to all women aged 45 to 54 was only .54. However, if there were selectivities in the survival of women according to the levels of their fertility, there might be appreciable divergencies between historic levels of fertility as reported by these women and current reports on numbers of youth in the population. The correlation between children ever born to women aged 15 to 35 and ratios of children aged 0 to 4 to women aged 15 to 44 was .86; the comparable correlation between children ever born to ever-married women and the ratios of children to ever-married women was .65. Here again there are difficulties, for the measures of cumulative fertility were not age-standardized and the ratios of children to women were joint products of fertility and the still high childhood mortality of the period.

Table 3. Age structures, child-woman ratios, marital status, and fertility in the provinces of the Philippines, 1939

Province	Per cent below age 15	Children 0-4 per 1,000 women 15-44		Per cent women single, age 20-24	Per cent women widowed, age 45-54	Children ever born per 1,000 ever-married women	
		All women	Ever-married women			Age 20-24	Age 45-54
Philippines	43.1	745	1,132	36.1	21.0	2,045	6,576
Abra	40.3	683	1,052	39.3	17.4	1,757	6,169
Agusan	46.0	856	1,145	21.0	24.3	2,238	6,646
Albay	45.7	814	1,246	37.9	20.6	2,118	6,659
Antique	45.0	768	1,240	41.6	20.8	2,019	6,667
Bataan	41.6	735	1,105	36.0	19.8	1,958	7,216
Batanes/a	37.8	623	986	45.9	19.5	1,747	5,196
Batangas	41.0	660	1,078	42.3	23.4	2,137	6,893
Bohol	43.2	726	1,239	45.7	15.8	1,924	7,081
Bukidnon/b	44.6	872	1,052	12.2	17.9	2,266	5,755
Bulacan	40.3	644	1,110	50.0	20.9	1,822	6,919
Cagayan	42.5	731	1,097	35.2	23.4	2,090	6,871
Camarines Norte	39.0	729	985	22.0	22.7	1,944	6,085
Camarines Sur	44.0	742	1,082	32.2	22.9	2,118	6,202
Capiz	45.0	778	1,231	39.0	23.4	2,214	6,457
Cavite	41.0	718	1,082	35.9	18.9	2,035	6,877
Cebu	43.9	741	1,263	45.2	17.9	2,006	6,996
Cotabato/b	45.9	836	1,043	18.4	17.3	1,964	5,347
Davao/b	41.7	837	1,046	18.3	20.2	2,047	5,346
Ilocos Norte	37.1	565	1,068	54.8	18.0	1,735	6,374
Ilocos Sur	37.1	566	1,088	55.4	16.3	1,710	6,614
Iloilo	41.9	700	1,179	43.9	23.6	2,084	6,650
Isabela	42.9	763	1,076	29.2	25.0	2,114	7,006
La Union	39.6	620	1,178	54.7	17.1	1,788	7,146
Laguna	39.5	652	957	33.5	23.3	1,896	6,459
Lanao/b	46.8	820	1,042	23.3	23.4	2,032	5,933

Laguna	39.5	652	957	33.5	23.3	1,896	6,459
Lanao/b	46.8	820	1,042	23.3	23.4	2,032	5,933
Leyte	46.0	820	1,238	33.5	19.1	2,151	6,684
Manila	35.1	567	986	50.2	26.5	1,617	5,611
Marinduque	44.0	747	1,124	33.8	23.6	1,943	6,313
Masbate	48.8	939	1,276	21.6	15.8	2,470	7,237
Mindoro	43.4	752	1,002	22.7	26.9	2,110	6,389
Misamis Occidental	47.5	882	1,285	29.1	21.7	2,274	7,279
Misamis Oriental	46.2	852	1,252	29.8	19.8	2,198	6,984
Mountain/b	39.1	682	862	20.7	34.6	1,607	4,758
Negros Occidental	43.1	815	1,152	27.7	22.5	2,358	6,731
Negros Oriental	44.9	822	1,246	35.1	20.8	2,145	6,604
Nueva Ecija	43.7	793	1,195	33.7	18.2	2,065	7,305
Nueva Vizcaya	42.0	764	1,029	24.7	25.5	2,149	6,301
Palawan/b	37.8	629	817	23.6	23.9	1,730	5,280
Pampanga	42.8	773	1,276	45.2	20.0	1,906	7,242
Pangasinan	42.9	698	1,118	42.8	21.4	2,077	7,186
Rizal	39.4	644	1,018	41.3	24.0	1,795	6,373
Romblon	48.4	854	1,271	32.2	24.3	2,231	6,778
Samar	44.6	794	1,119	26.6	18.3	2,264	6,326
Sorsogon	46.5	852	1,201	29.6	19.3	2,237	6,674
Sulu/b	46.9	761	990	24.1	19.9	1,690	5,083
Surigao	43.8	783	1,131	28.7	21.1	2,058	6,940
Tarlac	43.3	800	1,229	36.6	20.9	2,031	7,468
Tayabas	41.2	707	954	24.5	22.2	2,042	5,826
Zambales	44.4	811	1,177	33.2	20.6	1,994	6,928
Zamboanga/b	46.6	899	1,210	24.2	17.8	2,206	6,107

a/ The province of Batanes, north of Luzon and below Taiwan, was considered separately because of its small population (9,512) and its limited area (198 sq. km.). b/ Provinces with 20 per cent or more of their total populations non-Christian. The percentages of Muslim and indigenous faiths were as follows: Bukidnon, 1.6 and 28.0; Cotabato, 54.5 and 24.8; Davao, 5.3 and 32.2; Lanao, 66.8 and 0.3; Mountain, less than 0.1 and 59.8; Palawan, 6.8 and 24.7; Sulu, 93.3 and 3.5; Zamboanga, 25.9 and 15.0. Census of the Philippines: 1939. Vol. II, Ch. VIII, Table 3.

Sources of data: Commonwealth of the Philippines. Commission of the Census. Census of the Philippines: 1939. Per cent below age 15: Vol. II, Ch. II, Table 7. Ratios of children to women: Vol. II, Ch. II, Tables 6, 8, 10; Vol. I, provincial reports, Table 11. Marital status: Vol. I, provincial reports, Table 11. Fertility: Vol. I, provincial reports, Tables 11 and 12.

This analysis of the levels and interrelations of fertility in the Christian provinces of the Philippines has been presented as a series of tests of the internal consistency and therefore of the possible reality of the information supplied by the women. Since the data gave internal evidence of relative reliability, the results of the analysis may also be presented as substantive conclusions. The first fact to be noted is that there was major but widely varying postponement of marriage among the women. Most of them eventually married, but some five per cent of those aged 45 to 54 had not done so. The second major fact is that few of those who married remained childless; the percentage was only four for those aged 45 to 54. The third major fact is that there was frequent and continuing childbearing among those who married. Fifty-three per cent of the women aged 45 to 54 who reported on children ever born reported seven or more; in nine provinces, this percentage exceeded 60. Even with the widespread and presumably ancient pattern of marriage postponement, the average number of children ever born per 1,000 women aged 45 to 54 reached 6,358 for all women and 6,711 for ever-married women in the Christian provinces.

There is a fourth major conclusion, though the inadequacies of the data require that it be phrased in cautious terms. There were provinces that included appreciable proportions of those whom the Philippine census labelled as pagans. Here the levels of the reported fertility were considerably below those in the Christian provinces, primarily due to lesser frequencies of those with many children. The reported fertility of the women in the provinces with predominantly Muslim populations or large Muslim minorities was also below that in the Christian provinces.

Differential Fertility in the Christian Provinces

The initial assumption with reference to differential fertility among the Philippine provinces was that it was associated with the development and modernization of the country. In this assumption, the average age of marriage would be lowest and the fertility highest among women who lived in provinces where agriculture was most predominant, illiteracy greatest, and school attendance least. The lowest percentages married at any specific age, and the lowest fertility among the married, would be found in Manila, for here the departures from old ways and the adaptations to new ways had proceeded furthest. These relations were plausible theoretically and empirically. In Japan, demographic modernization proceeded along with the departure from agriculture, the growth of cities and non-industrial employment, and advancing education. At any given time the highest proportions married and the highest fertility among the married were found in the most isolated agricultural provinces, while the lowest proportions married and the lowest fertility of the married were found in the great cities.

In the Christian provinces of the Philippines, there were close interrelations among the proportions of men gainfully occupied in agriculture, forestry, and fishing; illiteracy; the educational levels of the age groups; and the ability to speak English. No one of these variables was associated closely either with the proportion of the population aged 20 to 24 that was single or with the proportion of the population that was Roman Catholic. These absences of relationships emerged in the provincial averages summarized in Table 4 and in the correlations of the variables for the provinces. The city of Manila alone conformed to expectations in its associations of advanced status and high proportions single.

Table 4. Average percentages single by ages of women and agricultural occupations of men, provinces of the Philippines, 1939

Provinces and % gainfully occupied men in agriculture/a	Average % women single by age group				
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
All Philippines	80.2	36.1	15.7	7.4	5.4
Manila	86.1	50.2	22.2	9.6	6.9
Batanes/b	87.1	45.9	19.9	12.2	8.6
Other Christian					
25-59/a	75.1	31.6	12.8	4.6	3.2
60-74/a	82.8	41.2	17.7	6.9	4.7
75-84/a	80.0	34.5	14.4	6.8	4.7
85 and over/a	80.9	37.2	17.6	8.6	5.8
Non-Christian/c					
Sulu	76.9	24.1	6.8	2.5	1.6
Lanao	70.6	23.3	6.9	2.6	2.2
Cotabato	61.5	18.4	5.4	1.8	1.4
Zamboanga	71.4	24.2	7.8	3.1	2.5
Palawan	62.7	23.6	9.8	5.6	4.2
Davao	59.6	18.3	6.0	2.8	2.3
Bukidnon	60.8	12.2	4.0	2.2	1.0
Mountain	63.0	20.7	7.8	3.2	1.9

a/ Per cent of gainfully occupied men aged 10 and over in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. b/, c/ See notes, Table 1.

Sources of data: Commonwealth of the Philippines. Commission of the Census. Census of the Philippines: 1939. Occupations: Vol. I, provincial reports, Table 17. Marital status: Ibid., Table 11.

Religion was not a differentiating factor among the Christian provinces. Overall, the proportions of the single were highest in the Christian provinces, intermediate in the provinces with major Muslim groups, and lowest in the provinces with considerable numbers of adherents of native faiths.

Inspection of the proportions single among the women of the individual provinces indicates that the areas may be too large and the measures too crude to detect whatever relationships existed among the variables. Alternatively, at the low levels of economic differentiation and education that characterized the rural Philippines in 1939, marriage patterns may have been related more closely to cultural and historical factors and specific economic pressures of the old society than to the opportunities and the upward mobility of the new. The latter interpretations are the more plausible ones. The expected relationships of marriage postponement to modernization characterized the provinces adjacent to Manila as well as Manila itself. Elsewhere, the highest proportions single occurred in the over-populated areas of exodus in the Ilocos provinces and La Union. There were also high proportions of the single among the Visayan peoples in the islands of Panay, Cebu, and Bohol.

There were limited but pervasive relations between numbers of children ever born to ever-married women and the social and economic characteristics of the provincial populations (Table 5). The completed fertility of older women was higher in the Christian provinces than in the provinces with appreciable non-Christian groups, whether Muslim or indigenous, but the differences were slight among the younger women. However, inaccuracies of reporting may have been greater in the non-Christian provinces, especially among the older women. Within the Christian provinces, there were no significant relations between the proportion Roman Catholic and the numbers of children ever born to either the older or the younger women.

The relations between the fertility of women and social and economic characteristics suggest that the extent and the types of differentials in fertility were changing over time. Those among older women were associated more with cultural and historic factors than with such measures of modernization as non-agricultural occupations or education, while those among younger women reflected the influence of the developing national economy, the expanding educational system, and the growing aspirations for life outside the barrios or a more abundant life within them.

Women aged 45 to 54 in 1939 were born in the late years of the nineteenth century; most of them were married before the First World War. In most provinces, 85 to 90 per cent had never attended school. The women and their husbands had secured their living largely by agricultural or other local subsistence activities or with handicraft production. Social and economic differentiations were not absent, but they were limited. The relations of fertility to social and economic characteristics were likewise muted. In the Christian provinces, the correlation between the number of children ever born per 1,000 ever-married women and either the proportion of gainfully occupied men in agriculture or the proportion of the provincial population illiterate was .15. The correlation between completed fertility and the proportion speaking English was -.31; the correlation between the level of completed fertility and the proportion of the women who reported that they had never attended school was also -.31. The correlation between the percentage of ever-married women who reported seven or more children and the percentage who reported that they had never attended school was .34.

The relations among the numbers of children ever born to ever-married women aged 20 to 24 and social and economic variables were similar but somewhat closer. In the Christian provinces, the correlation between the fertility of women and the proportion of the men in agriculture, forestry, and fishing was .26. The correlation between the fertility of the women and the proportion of the women who had an education beyond the fourth grade was -.25. The correlation between the fertility of these younger women and the proportion of the men in the same age group who had more than a fourth grade education was -.40.

The Bases of a Population Problem

These analyses of the relations of marriage postponement and the childbearing of the married to social and economic variables have been based on crude measures for broad areas. They have utilized data that were in error to varying degrees, and the errors have been associated negatively with some of the social and economic measures, if not with the demographic variables themselves. The internal consistency of the measures of fertility for the successive age groups and the inter-

Table 5. Average numbers of children ever born to ever-married women by ages of women and characteristics of provincial populations, Philippines, 1939

Provinces and variable in per cents	Age of women			
	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54
All Philippines	2,045	3,994	6,170	6,576
Manila	1,617	3,202	5,151	5,611
Batanes/a	1,747	3,198	4,965	5,196
Other Christian				
Agriculture/b				
25-59	1,870	3,771	5,953	6,229
60-74	1,915	3,923	6,375	6,874
75 and over	2,083	4,126	6,384	6,753
Illiterate/c				
25-34	1,900	3,820	6,004	6,332
35-54	2,026	4,049	6,357	6,787
55 and over	2,176	4,273	6,521	6,815
Speak English/d				
36-40	1,870	3,771	5,953	6,229
26-35	2,016	4,026	6,303	6,719
25 or less	2,149	4,239	6,521	6,845
Non-Christian/e				
Sulu	1,690	3,096	4,593	5,083
Lanao	2,032	3,738	5,413	5,933
Cotabato	1,964	3,460	4,843	5,347
Zamboanga	2,206	4,226	5,789	6,107
Palawan	1,730	3,134	4,661	5,280
Davao	2,047	3,613	5,153	5,346
Bukidnon	2,266	4,048	5,649	5,755
Mountain	1,607	3,079	4,522	4,758

a/ See note, Table 1. b/ Per cent of gainfully occupied men aged 10 and over in agriculture, forestry, and fishing. c/ Per cent of the population aged 10 and above illiterate. d/ Per cent of the population able to speak English. e/ See note, Table 1.

Sources of data: Commonwealth of the Philippines. Commission of the Census. Census of the Philippines: 1939. Occupations, Vol. I, provincial reports, Table 17. Literacy, ibid., Table 13. Ability to speak English, ibid., Table 5. Fertility, ibid., Tables 11 and 12.

correlations of marital status and fertility bar the interpretation of all the differences among the provinces, or even any major portion of them, as artifacts. Hence some conclusions seem justified, although they must be made cautiously.

There was a widespread pattern of marriage postponement in the Philippines. Since such postponement was more prevalent in the more predominantly Roman Catholic provinces than in those with substantial proportions of adherents of the Muslim or indigenous faiths, it is tempting to ascribe the postponement to the religious factor. Analogy with Japan would be as plausible as that with Ireland, however, and neither is persuasive. The extent of the postponement was not associated with the relative prevalence of the Catholic faith as in Ireland, nor was it associated with comprehensive industrialization and urbanization as in Japan. The closest associations were those with modernization in Manila and the surrounding areas, with specific factors in indigenous cultures and specific reactions to pressures elsewhere. Presumably there was a basis here for further practices of delayed marriage with further economic advance and social change.

The broad influences of the Roman Catholic church or of the type of agricultural society that developed under its aegis were favorable to high fertility. It is hazardous to argue from contemporary primitive to pre-Spanish conditions, but developments elsewhere in the Pacific area lend plausibility to the argument that fertility was increased with the acculturation to the Catholic faith, hispanic values, and the limited material life of a rigid economy and a stratified society. The prevalent high ratios of children to women in provinces whose historic fertility was relatively low may have reflected continuing acculturation to the dominant pattern, or they may have reflected qualitative deficiencies in the data.

The increasing differentiation of the economy and the society of the Philippines was accompanied by increasing associations between the factors of modernization and the levels of fertility. In the Christian provinces, women aged 45 to 54 in 1939 had attended school briefly if at all, and they had married and borne children in areas that were heavily agricultural in occupations and local in contact and in outlook. Analysis at the provincial level showed slight relationships to agricultural occupations or illiteracy. The highest of the relationships was that between the proportion who had never attended school and the proportion who had seven or more children.

The social and economic differentiations were greater among women aged 20 to 24 in 1939 than they had been at comparable ages for the women who were aged 45 to 54 in 1939. The associations among fertility and the social and economic variables were closer among the younger than the older women, but they were still limited. The closest were those between the fertility of women and the education of men.

It was more than twenty years ago that the women of the Philippines answered a question on number of children ever born and so provided the extraordinary data that we have been exploring. The fertility and mortality in the year 1939 were alike high, but the developments under Spanish and United States tutelage had led to increased food supplies, lessened epidemics, and so to death rates substantially below those of earlier times. Fertility had probably increased along with the conversion to the Roman Catholic faith and the stabilities of an agrarian society in which poverty was widespread and status was accepted. There were only limited evidences of the declines in fertility that are usually

associated with economic and social advance, and these occurred primarily in Manila. There was a relatively advanced age at marriage, but it seemed to be associated more with the reactions of sub-cultural groups to economic pressures than to the teachings of the church or the upward mobility of an awakening people. Again the Manila area was an exception. If these facts and interpretations are valid, Western interactions with Philippine cultures had created the bases for population problems that would be acute in nature and difficult in solution.

Developments since 1939 corroborate the evidence from the historic records and the census of 1939 that severe demographic difficulties were inherent in the further growth of the population of the Philippines. The people numbered 16.0 million in 1939. Questions of growth could be dismissed with casual reference to the uncultivated lands of the southern islands. In 1957, though, the population was 23.3 million. The death rate was reduced from its height in 1939, but there were no evidences of reductions in the fertility of the Philippine people as a whole. The extension of health services throughout the islands and specific programs to control major health hazards were designed to reduce death rates to the low levels already achieved elsewhere in Asia. There were no plans to reduce fertility, indeed little public recognition of it as the factor responsible for the high rate of growth that was such a severe hazard to economic advance. Projections that suggested a rate of natural increase of 3.4 per cent a year and a total population of more than 60 million within a quarter century have begun to disturb the customary complacencies.

The nature and the quality of the historic records for the Philippines permit an analysis of the growth of population and the evolution of population as a problem that is possible for few other areas. As increasingly more adequate data become available for other areas and the results of the census of 1960 become available for the Philippines, it will be possible to determine more precisely the extent and the relationships of marriage and fertility to social and economic variables of a modern type.

Limited empirical analysis elsewhere in the Pacific area and theoretical considerations alike suggest that the trends and relationships of fertility in the Philippines may be usual rather than unique. The absence of relations between the proportions of Roman Catholics and fertility and the existence of the expected relations with social and economic variables in the Manila area corroborate the assumption that religion is not a specific variable separating the demography of the Philippine people from that of the neighbors in the Pacific with whom they share ethnic and cultural origins. This is a hypothesis, subject to analytical verification or repudiation as data become available, and to the test of history as the increasingly large populations of the Pacific countries make governmental actions in the population field major questions for public policy.

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The Bureau also still has surplus copies of the state sections of Volume II, Characteristics of the Population, 1950 (Parts 2 to 51-54). Copies for a single state or for all states can be furnished upon request, although it may be necessary to ask the recipient to pay shipping charges on any large order.

CORRIGENDUM: "Demographic Cycles and Economic Development," Population Index 26(1):3-15, January 1960, page 15, note 18. The publication of the work cited here ("The Next Fifteen Years, a Study of Australia's Changing Population Structure") has been delayed and it will not now appear until late 1960 or early 1961.

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A list of the sources used in the preparation of this bibliography appears with the cumulative index for Volume 25. The following abbreviations are used for the bibliographical sources quoted in the annotations of this issue:

A.H.R. - American Historical Review.
A.J.S. - American Journal of Sociology.
A.S. - Applied Statistics.
B.A. - Biological Abstracts.
B.A.D. - Bulletin Analytique de Documentation Politique, Economique et Sociale Contemporaine.
B.J.S. - British Journal of Sociology.
B.S.P. - Bulletin Signalétique. Philosophie.
C.G.P. - Current Geographical Publications.
C.L.M.L. - Current List of Medical Literature.
I.A.S.I. - Inter American Statistical Institute. Estadística.
I.L.R. - International Labour Review.
J.A.A. - Journal of African Administration.
J.A.M.A. - Journal of the American Medical Association.
J.I.A. - Journal of the Institute of Actuaries.
L.C. - Library of Congress, Information Bulletin.
L.C.C.D. - Library of Congress, Card Division. Proofsheets.
P.A. - Psychological Abstracts.
P.A.I.S. - Public Affairs Information Service. Bulletin.
P.R.T. - Population: Revue Trimestrielle.
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S.Z.V.S. - Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik.
U.N.G.L. - Monthly List of Books Catalogued in the Library of the United Nations.

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Le Congrès International de la Population, Vienne, 28 août - 4 septembre 1959 [The International Population Conference, Vienna, August 28 - September 4, 1959]. Population (Paris) 14(4):613-636. Oct.-Dec. 1959.
Authors, titles, and abstracts of the individual papers arranged under the topics of the eight sessions.

2007 Guitton, Henri.
La coexistence des âges différents dans l'économie. Les relations du vieux et du neuf [The coexistence of various ages in the economy. The relations of the old and the new]. Revue des Sciences Economiques (Liége) 34(117):10-23. March 1959.
Reflections on the concept of age structure as applied to economic subjects (persons and enterprises) and to economic objects (durable and perishable goods and second-hand markets). Restatement of Cournot's law of successive age-phases to take account of the coexistence of heterogeneous age classes.

2008 Gurvitch, Georges, Editor.
Traité de sociologie, Tome I [Survey of sociology, Vol. I]. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1958. 514 pp.
"Gurvitch segregates the 'special' sociologies in order of accessibility of their data, beginning with demography and extending to the higher orders of cultural relations. The present volume reflects this organization of data in the chapters on social morphology, economic sociology, and industrial sociology. Volume II will treat, among other topics, problems of social control." [A.J.S. 65(1)]
Section, Problèmes de morphologie sociale, has chapters:
George, Pierre. Sociologie géographique.
Girard, Alain. Démographie sociale.
Chevalier, Louis. Le problème de la sociologie des villes. I. La description sociale des villes. II. La sociologie des villes.
Mendras, Henri. Sociologie du milieu rural.
Balandier, Georges. Sociologie des régions sous-développées.

2009 Hauser, Philip M.
Demography in relation to sociology. American Journal of Sociology 65(2):169-173. Sept. 1959.
A paper, "drawn largely" from the volume cited in 25: Title 3007, on the status of demography as a science. Considers potentialities from the standpoint of possible gains to demography and to sociology.

2010 Hauser, Philip M.
Report on the work of the Committee on Urbanization. Social Science Research Council Items 13(4):40-43. Dec. 1959.
A first report of discussions by representatives of economics, geography, history, political science, social anthropology, and sociology, to evaluate current research. Topics of this report: Metropolis and region; Urban morphology and functions; The

process of urbanization; The consequences of urbanism.

2011 Horvath, Robert.
Etienne Hatvani et les origines de l'arithmétique politique en Hongrie [Etienne Hatvani and the origins of political arithmetic in Hungary]. Population (Paris) 14(4):719-728. Oct.-Dec. 1959.

A translation of a portion of the Hungarian text of an article, Debrecen et les débuts de la statistique scientifique en Hongrie [Debrecen and the beginnings of scientific statistics in Hungary], relating to the contributions of Hatvani, author of a work on natural philosophy (1757) in which the theory of probability and its application to the study of mortality and other phenomena was discussed.

2012 Krause, John T.
Some implications of recent research in demographic history. Comparative Studies in Society and History (The Hague) 1(2):164-188. Jan. 1959.

A critical survey of evidence for the tentative hypothesis that the birth rate was the major determinant of population growth in pre-industrial and early industrial western societies. Scrutiny of recent historical research on fertility and mortality roughly between 1750 and 1880 in Scandinavia, England, Ireland, French Canada, and France. Comparison of the conditions of economic growth in early industrial Europe and in modern India. Discussion of the significance of the analysis for the restatement of the transition theory and for current policy in the developing countries.

2013 Kroeber, A. L.
Comment on the Grays' four hundred year cycle in human ability. Comparative Studies in Society and History (The Hague) 1(3): 230-241. March 1959.

Comparison of author's findings in Configurations of culture growth (University of California Press, 1944) with those of S. W. Gray and N. E. Gray (Evidence for a 400-year cycle in human ability. Journal of Cycle Research 7:43-48. April 1958) and suggestions for further research.

2014 Leslie, P. H.
The properties of a certain lag type of population growth, and the influence of an external random factor on a number of such populations. Physiological Zoology 32(3): 151-159. 1959.

"A theoretical study of the growth in numbers of a single species living in a limited environment, when the fertiltiy and mortality of each age group depend, both on the state of the population as a whole at some given time, and on the state of the population at the time each particular age group was born. It is shown that this type of population will oscillate in numbers, the oscillations gradually dying out as an approach is made to the stationary state. If a number of such populations are subject to a random seasonal factor, which acts independently of age and numbers, it appears that the effect of this external random factor is to bring the oscillations of such geographically independent systems gradually into phase. The amplitude and periodicity of the oscillations will then tend to vary from cycle to cycle." [B.A. 34(2)]

2015 Mayer, Kurt.
Diminishing class differentials in the United States. Kyklos (Zurich) 12(4):605-628. 1959. English, German, and French summaries.

"...the purpose of this paper is to draw attention to some of the accumulating evidence which points to important recent convergences in certain areas of behavior where class differences appear to have been quite pronounced in the past." Data presented concern income distribution, mortality, morbidity, fertility, child-rearing, consumer expenditures.

2016 Mayer, Kurt.
Fertility changes and population forecasts in the United States. Social Research 26(3):347-366. Autumn 1959.

A restatement of the transition theory to take account of recent changes in fertility.

2017 Myrianthopoulos, N. C.
Genetics and public health. Public Health Reports 74(12):1098-1106. Dec. 1959.

A discussion of the actual and potential contributions of research in human genetics to the study of epidemiology and preventive medicine.

2018 Pavlik, Zdenek, and Vavra, Zdenek.
Demografická sdělení sovětských vědců na XXXI. zasedání mezinárodního statistického institutu [Communication of the Soviet scientists concerning demography at the XXXIst session of the International Statistical Institute]. Demografie (Prague) 1(4):234-240. 1959.

2019 Population Investigation Committee.
A record of research and publications. London, London School of Economics and Political Science, [1959]. 24 pp.

A summary of the origin and objectives of the committee and of the fields of study in which it has been active. Appendix lists

publications arising out of, or associated with, the research activities of the Population Investigation Committee, 1945-1959.

2020 Rostand, Jean.
Can man be modified? Translation from the French by Jonathan Griffin. New York, Basic Books, 1959. 105 pp.
"...this book deals with some of the more startling advances in modern biology: artificial parthenogenesis, chromosome multiplication, artificial mutations, selective breeding, endocrine control, drug stimulation and psychoanalysis." [B.A. 34(1)]

2021 Sauvy, Alfred.
Les études de population avec recherches sur le développement des sociétés et leur évolution profonde [Population studies and research on the growth of societies and their basic evolution]. Vie Economique et Sociale (Antwerp) 30(1):1-10. Jan. 1959.
Discussion of age structure and trends in population size as examples of demographic data significant for historical analysis.

2022 Schneider, Kurt.
Agrare Bevölkerungsgeschichte als Forschungsaufgabe der historischen Raumforschung [Agricultural population history as a field of research in area study]. Zeitschrift für Agrargeschichte und Agrarsoziologie (Frankfurt am Main) 6(1):19-25. 1958.°

2023 Schubnell, Hermann.
Haushalt und Familie I [Household and family groups I]. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (Munich) 43(2):121-134 and folding diagram. 1959. English summary.
A review of the treatment of household and family in the official statistics of Germany, with particular reference to the collection and analysis of census data related to fertility. Critical discussion of definitions and of causes for the neglect of household and family statistics in Germany.

2024 Sotiroff, G.
Demography and the study of population. Kyklos (Zurich) 12(4):661-665. 1959.
A comment on the work edited by Hauser and Duncan cited in 25:Title 3007.

2025 Stassart, Joseph.
La conception démographique de James Steuart [James Steuart's demographic ideas]. Revue des Sciences Economiques (Liége) 34(119):152-182. Sept. 1959.
A study based on Steuart's Principles of political economy, being an essay on the science of domestic policy in free states (1767). Discussion of his influence on Adam Smith, Malthus, and later economists, particularly in population optimum and "stagnationist" theories.

2026 Symposium on Genetics in Medical Research, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, April 7-10, 1958.
Symposium on genetics in medical research [a group of papers reprinted from the Journal of Medical Education, Vol. 34, No. 4]. American Journal of Human Genetics 11(2, Part 2):289-423. June 1959.
Partial contents:
Neel, James V. Opportunities for research in human genetics.
Stern, Curt. The chromosomes of man.
Steinberg, Arthur G. Methodology in human genetics.
Boyd, William C. A possible example of the action of selection in human blood groups?
Matsunaga, Ei. Selection in ABO polymorphism in Japanese populations.
Cohen, Bernice H., and Glass, Bentley. The relation of the ABO and Rh blood groups to differential reproduction.

2027 Thullen, P.
Über den relativen Beharrungszustand einer Bevölkerung [On the relative stability of a population]. Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Schweizerischer Versicherungsmathematiker (Bern) 58:177-196. 1958.
"For populations which have an unvarying age distribution, the conditions for a constant rate of growth also are examined. It is shown that if the group of active members and pensioners each have an unvarying age distribution they must also each have a constant rate of growth." [J.I.A. 85(II, 370)]

2028 Vialatoux, J.
Le peuplement humain. Tome II. Doctrines et théories. Signification humaine du mariage [Human settlement. Vol. II. Doctrines and theory. The human significance of marriage]. Paris, Les Editions Ouvrières, 1959. 717 pp.
For the citation of Vol. I, see 24:Title 3047. This volume includes a review of the contributions to demographic theory by Plato, Aristotle, Cantillon, Quesnay, Adam Smith, Rousseau, Malthus, Proudhon, Marx, Durkheim, and Adolphe Landry. [Economisch en Sociaal Tijdschrift 13(4)]

2029 Voborník, Bohumil.
Životní úroveň jako ekonomická kategorie [Living standard as economic category]. Demografie (Prague) 1(4):193-202. Russian and English summaries.
Definitions and interpretations in the

context of Marxist economic theory. See also 26:Title 1405.

2030 Wang Tcho and Dai Yuan-tchen.
Critique de la "Nouvelle Théorie" de la population [Criticism of the "New Theory" of population]. Etudes Economiques (Paris), No. 116-117, 1959. Pp. 23-40. Translated from the Chinese by Jacques Kitover.
For citation of English translation [and transliteration of names] see 25:Title 1399.

2031 Zimmerman, Anthony.
Over-population: the "Catholic viewpoint." A Sword of the Spirit Pamphlet. London, Sword of the Spirit, 1959. 8 pp.
Reprint of an article in What's New, No. 211, Spring, 1959. For the author's longer work on this subject, see citation in 24:Title 1034.

[See also Titles 2070, 2160, 2200, 2361, 2369, 2382, 2417, 2438, 2443, 2445, 2495]

B. REGIONAL POPULATION STUDIES

Historical Studies

2032 Adams, Georgia E.
Two isochronic maps of settlement in Oregon. Yearbook of the Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, Vol. 18, 1956. Pp. 36-41.°

2033 Bakács, István.
Népességi és mezögazdasági adatok a Széchényi család Somogy-Zala megyei birtokairól a XVIII-XIX. század fordulójan [Demographic and agricultural statistics of the estates of the Szechenyi family in counties Somogy and Zala at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries]. Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények (Budapest) 2(3-4):3-27. 1958. Russian, English, and German summaries.
Description of surveys made on three groups of estates between 1792 and 1804, and tabulation of data, including the population of individual villages.

2034 Canepari, Maria.
Ricerche sullo sviluppo demografico delle circoscrizioni religiose di Genova dal secolo XVI al XIX [Research on the demographic trends in the parishes of Genoa from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries]. Annali di Ricerche e Studi di Geografia (Genoa) 15(1):24-48. Jan.-March 1959. French, English, and German summaries.°

2035 Chang-Rodríguez, Eugenio.
Chinese labor migration into Latin America in the nineteenth century. Revista de Historia de América (Tacubaga, Mexico), No. 46, Dec. 1958. Pp. 375-397.°

2036 Csapody, Csaba.
Pozsony megye népessége 1634-ben [The population of the county Pozsony in the year 1634]. Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények (Budapest) 2(3-4):139-160. 1958.

2037 Curti, Merle, et al.
The making of an American communtiy. Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 1959. 483 pp.
A case study of democracy in a frontier county. Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, was chosen for study and in addition to the usual historical methods and data, quantitative methods were used to analyze the entire gainfully employed population of the county using unpublished manuscript censuses of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. The study used the methods of (a) whole populations, (b) longitudinal studies of the same individuals through the several censuses. Chapters include: Problem, method, and locale; Early settlement and founding of the county; Transportation and communication; Social and economic structure; Social relationships. [S.A. 7(4)]

2038 Daumard, Adeline, and Furet, François.
Les archives notariales et la mécanographie [Notarial archives and the mechanical extraction of data]. Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations (Paris) 14(4):676-693. Oct.-Dec. 1959.
Report of experience in using as sources for historical statistics of demographic and socio-economic events the notarial archives at Paris for the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Description of contents of the basic documents, analytical methods, and system of mechanical exploitation of cards set up for three types of records (marriage contract, inventory after death, and division of property).

2039 Dávid, Zoltán.
A házak száma és a népesség XVI-XVIII századi forrásainkban [Number of houses and population in Hungarian sources from the sixteenth through the eighteenth centuries]. Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények (Budapest) 2(3-4):74-94. 1958. Russian, English, and German summaries.
Report of critical examination of sources (municipal tax rolls, dical registers, church and chamber records, manuscript maps) and of estimates made from them

comparing the number of houses and total population in 1598 and 1787.

2040 France. Archives Nationales.
Exposition de documents d'état civil français, XVe-XIXe siècles [Explanation of the documents of the French civil registers, fifteenth to nineteenth centuries]. Paris, 1959. 31 pp.°

2041 Geer, Eric de.
Emigrationen i Västsverige i slutet av 1800-talet [Emigration from western Sweden at the end of the nineteenth century]. Ymer (Stockholm) 79(3):194-223. 1959. English summary.°

2042 Ho Ping-Ti.
Aspects of social mobility in China, 1368-1911. Comparative Studies in Society and History (The Hague) 1(4):330-359. June 1959.
"This article summarizes the main findings of a projected book which deals as much with social mobility as with institutional history." Data analyzed concern occupational distributions derived from local histories, genealogies and other literature, and statistics based on lists of successful candidates for civil-service examinations of the Ming and Ch'ing periods. "...some seventy such lists are available, which comprise over ten thousand advanced and more than twenty thousand intermediate successful candidates. These lists were originally compiled for imperial reference; as such they state specifically whether the candidate's family during the three preceding generations had produced any holders of office or degrees."

2043 Holub, József.
Ete város története (Adalékok a Tolna megyei Sárköz település- és gazdaságtörténetéhez) [The history of the town Ete. (Addenda to the settlement and economic history of Sarkoz, County of Tolna)]. Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények (Budapest) 2(3-4):28-46. 1956. Russian, English, and German summaries.
A documented account of data from excavations and from tax rolls and registers kept by the Turks (1543-1627) on the population and economic activities of an agricultural village, at the junction of the Danube and Sárviz rivers, that disappeared in the seventeenth century.

2044 Jimeno, Esther.
La población de Soria y su término en 1270 [The population of Soria and its central area in 1270]. Estudios Geográficos (Madrid) 19(73):487-512, and 3 folding maps. Nov. 1958.
Report on the contents of a recently discovered manuscript of a special census, giving data on the numbers, residential classifications, and distribution by villages and by districts in the central area for the Soria commune, capital of the Castilian province of Soria in the upper Duero valley. For the author's transcript of this document, see the Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid) 142(1):230-274, and 142(2):365-494. 1958.

2045 Kállay, István.
Adatok Székesfehérvár népességi és gazdasági viszonyaihoz 1688-1785 [Data on the demography and economic conditions of Szekesfehervar from 1688 to 1785]. Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények (Budapest) 2(3-4):47-73. 1958. Russian, English, and German summaries.
Presentation of data for the years 1668-1785 on a free royal town, from the municipal registers, landowners' rolls, tradesmen's registers, and other contemporary sources.

2046 Lawton, R.
Irish immigration to England and Wales in the mid-nineteenth century. Irish Geography 4(1):35-54. 1959.°

2047 Maine Farmer.
Vital statistics from the paper "Maine Farmer" for the period 1833-1852. Prepared under the supervision of C. A. Day. American Periodical Series, 1800-1850, No. 427. Orono, 1945. Microfilm copy by University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 3 vols.
Contents: Vols. 1-2, Marriages; Vol. 3, Deaths. Vol. 3 includes separately paged section: Soldiers of the American Revolution. [L.C.C.D. Dec. 1959]

2048 Mandrou, Robert.
Les Français hors de France aux XVIe et XVIIe siècles: 1. A Genève, le premier refuge protestant (1549-1560); 2. Vers les Antilles et le Canada (1634-1715) [The French outside France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: 1. At Geneva, the first Protestant refuge (1549-1560); 2. To the Antilles and Canada (1634-1715)]. Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations (Paris) 14(4):662-675, plus 2 sheets of folding maps.
The first part summarizes recent analyses of the contents of the first of three registers kept from 1549 to 1588 at Geneva in which the names, places of origin in the home country, and in most cases the occupations of refugees were entered. Map of

France shows distribution of registrants, 1549-1560.

The second part summarizes research by Gabriel Debien on the "minutes notariales" of the port of La Rochelle recording the emigration of 6000 indentured workers. Summary of the characteristics of the emigrants and time trends in annual departures. Two maps show the distribution of the "engagés" departing from La Rochelle, 1634-1715, for the Antilles and for Canada respectively.

2049 Myton upon Swale, England (Parish).
The parish register of Myton upon Swale, 1654-1812. Transcribed and edited by Hilary I. Robinson. The Publications of the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, Vol. 121. Leeds, privately printed for the Yorkshire Parish Register Society, 1956. 75 pp.°

2050 Nagy, Lajos.
Pest város lakosságának foglalkozási tagolódása a XVIII. század végén [Occupational proportions of the inhabitants of the town Pest at the end of the eighteenth century]. Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények (Budapest) 2(3-4):121-138. 1958.

Presentation of detailed occupational tables for the years 1797/8, 1800/1, and 1802/3.

2051 Pentland, H. C.
The development of a capitalistic labour market in Canada. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 25(4):450-461. Nov. 1959.

A study of the growth of "the labour pool," mainly from 1830 to 1850, covering "(1) the development of a regular demand for labour; (2) the sources of labour supply; (3) the barriers to workers' escape from the market." International and internal migration by ethnic groups is discussed.

2052 Perez Camarero, Arturo.
España hace cien años [Spain a hundred years ago]. Revista de Estudios de la Vida Local (Madrid) 18(103):60-71. Jan.-Feb. 1959.

A comparison of statistics of 1857 and 1957 on numbers and distribution by province, growth rates of the provinces and of their capitals, and aggregate demographic, physical, and social characteristics.

2053 Phelan, John L.
Free vs. compulsory labor: Mexico and the Philippines 1540-1648. Comparative Studies in Society and History (The Hague) 1(2):189-201. Jan. 1959.

A comparison of the demographic, ecological, and military factors in the determination of the labor force and property status of the indigenous population under Spanish rule.

2054 Phelan, John L.
The hispanization of the Philippines: Spanish aims and Filipino responses, 1565-1700. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1959. xiv, 218 pp.

"...account of the fusion of Spanish and native cultures over the first century and a half of contact in the Philippines. Religious rites, social structures, land and crop systems, labor, and linguistics are some of the topics considered.... His evidence, based on chronicles, published reports, and considerable archival material ...." [A.H.R. 65(1)]

2055 Portugal. Instituto Nacional de Estatística.
A frequesia de Santa Catarina de Lisboa no 1.° quarto do seculo XVIII (ensaio de demografia historica) [The parish of Santa Catarina in Lisbon in the first quarter of the eighteenth century (essay in historical demography)]. By M. de L.A. da C. M. do Carmo da Silva Neto. Lisbon, 1959. 181 pp. and folding table.

Description of the parish registers and of methods of study and verification. Summary of the data entered in the registers of baptisms, marriages, and deaths.

2056 Tortajada Pérez, José.
El poblamiento antiguo de la huerta de Murcia [The ancient population of the Murcia huerta]. Estudios Geográficos (Madrid) 19(73):465-486. Nov. 1958.

A review of the literature on (1) the settlement of the marginal sierras in the earliest times, the Roman occupation, and the Visigoth and Byzantine periods; (2) the settlement of the huerta itself and the founding of Murcia by the Moslems and subsequent growth of population; (3) the reconquest and later development of population up to the seventeenth century.

2057 Università di Messina. Istituto di Geografia.
Quaderni di Geografia Humana per la Sicilia e la Calabria (Messina), No. 2, 1957.

Partial contents:

Natale, Francesco. Problemi di una storia della popolazione siciliana medioevale [Problems of a history of the medieval Sicilian population].

Ricciardi, Lucia. Storia demografica e delle classi professionali fra il 1821 e il 1955, di un villaggio di altura in fase di necrosi (Savoca) e di due centri litorali di sua

proliferazione (Santa Teresa e Furci), nella regione peloritana [Demographic history of the occupational classes from 1821 to 1955 of a highland village in a declining phase (Savoca) and of two coastal centers in a proliferating phase (Santa Teresa and Furci), in the Cape Faro region].

Saitta, Domenica. Strutture sociali della popolazione di Messina fra il 1820 e il 1827, desunte dai documenti di stato civile [Social structures of the population of Messina from 1820 to 1827, based on documents of civil status].

2058 Wiesler, Hans.
Die Statistik im Altertum [Statistics in ancient times]. Zurich, Author-publisher, 1958. Distributed by: Statistisches Amt des Kantons Zürich. II, 77 pp.

A lecture delivered before the statistical study group of the Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Statistik und Volkswirtschaft. Population censuses and birth records in ancient Greece and Rome are discussed, as well as papyri and other early records. [S.Z.V.S. 95(3)]

[See also Titles 2011-2013, 2021, 2022, 2099, 2102, 2111, 2176, 2254, 2338, 2355, 2370, 2374, 2457, 2501]

Regional Demography

2059 Abonnenc, E., et al.
Démographie de la Guyane française. III. Lés Indiens Galibi [Demography of French Guiana. III. The Galibi Indians]. Journal de la Société des Américanistes (Paris) N.S. 45:195-207 plus two folding diagrams. 1956.

The present structure of a tribe revealing a relatively rapid demographic recovery, marked by high fertility, very high nuptiality, low mortality, and a fairly large immigration. Historical review and analysis of field data 1946-1955.

2060 Aschmann, Homer.
The central desert of Baja California: demography and ecology. Ibero-Americana, 42. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1959. x, 315 pp. and 1 folding map.°

2061 Beguinot, C., et al.
Problemi demografici e questione meridionale [Population problems and the question of the south]. La Società Moderna, 1. Naples, Edizioni Scientifiche Italiane, 1959. XI, 285 pp. plus 6 folding maps.

Contents:

Galasso, G. Migrazioni e insediamenti nell'Italia meridionale [Migration and settlements in southern Italy].

Turco, C. Movimenti di popolazione e politica economica [Population movements and economic policy].

Beguinot, C. Movimenti di popolazione e problemi urbanistici [Population movements and problems of urbanism].

Petriccione, S. Insediamenti e comunicazioni [Settlements and communications].

2062 Belgium. Institut National de Statistique.
Mouvement de la population des communes. Année 1958. Loop van de bevolking der gemeenten [Vital statistics of the communes, 1958]. Brussels, 1959. 65 pp.°

2063 Buquet, Léon.
La situation démographique [The demographic situation]. Revue d'Economie Politique (Paris) 69(4-5):425-437. July-Oct. 1959.

A chapter in the section, Données générales, in the annual survey, La France économique en 1958. Summarizes developments during the year in nuptiality, fertility, and mortality, census publications, and estimates and projections of total population.

2064 Chand, G.
Some aspects of the population problem of India. Patna, Patna University, 1956. iii, 167, iii pp.°

2065 Chandrasekhar, Sripati.
China's population problems: a report. Population Review (Madras) 3(2):3-38. July 1959.

Comments on the 1953 census, vital statistics 1953-1957, marriage law reform, the birth control campaign, Dr. Ma Chen-Yu's New principle of population, current population policy, and the outlook.

2066 Colombia. Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística.
El movimiento demográfico en Bogotá D. E. [Population movement in Bogota District]. Boletín Mensual de Estadística 9(97):2. April 1959. [Summary of data for 1958.]

Defunciones en Bogotá D. E. segun grupos de edades y sexo año de 1958 [Deaths in Bogota District by age groups and sex, 1958]. Ibid. P. 6. [Table.]

Movimiento demográfico en Bogotá D. E. — años 1955-1958. Crecimiento vegetativo de la población [Population movements in Bogota District, 1955-1958. Natural increase of the population]. Ibid. 9(103):3-4. Oct. 1959. [Statistical summary.]

2067 Croze, Marcel.
Chronique de démographie [Demographic report]. Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris 100(7-8-9):191-200. July 1959.
Summary of data on nuptiality, fertility, mortality, infant mortality, natural movement, and estimated population size, Jan. 1, 1959, for France, based on the final figures for 1957 and the provisional figures for 1958.

2068 Czechoslovakia. Statní Uřad Statistický.
Prehledy [Surveys]. Demografie, Vol. 1, 1959. Pp. 50-56; 119-125; 184-189; 245-253.
A recurring feature, consisting of notes on items of current interest.
Partial contents:
Stěhováni do Ostravského kraje [Migration into the Moravska Ostrava region]. By V. S. Pp. 50-51. [Statistical summary of data for the period 1950-1957.]
Kojenecká a novorozenecká úmrtnost v roce 1958 [Infant and perinatal mortality in 1958]. By S.-K.-D. Pp. 119-121. [Presentation of rates for regions and minor civil divisions (kraj and okres).]
Pohyb obyvatelstva v roce 1958 [Population movement for the year 1958]. By S.-K. Pp. 122-123. [Presentation of crude data and rates for Czechoslovakia, the Czech lands, and Slovakia on marriages, divorces, live births, stillbirths, abortions, deaths (total, under one year, under 28 days), natural increase, total internal migration.]
Snížení úmrtnosti v roce 1958 [Decline in mortality in 1958]. By S.-K. Pp. 123-124. [Summary of data on deaths by cause in 1958 and comparison of general mortality rates for 1956, 1957, 1958.]
Změny středních délek života v Československu [Changes in the average length of life in Czechoslovakia]. By K.-S. Pp. 184-185. [Comparison of values for 1929-32, 1937, 1949-51, and 1957 for males and females for the country as a whole and for the Czech lands and Slovakia separately.]
Migrační bilance hl. m. Prahy a města Bratislavy podle krajů v letech 1950-1958 [Migration balance-sheet of Prague city and Bratislava town according to regions in the years 1950-1958]. By S.-K. Pp. 245-246.
Perinatální úmrtnost v roce 1959 [Perinatal mortality in 1959]. By V. S. Pp. 246-247.

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[See also Titles 2017, 2068, 2076, 2137, 2138, 2143, 2149, 2153, 2154, 2164, 2169, 2170, 2208, 2377, 2391, 2451, 2453, 2460, 2508, 2531, 2542, 2543]

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Natural Increase

See Titles 2066, 2067, 2079, 2083, 2125.

G. MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, & THE FAMILY

Marriage and Divorce

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[Age at first marriage; statistical data.] Prikazi in Studije (Ljubljana) 5(3):1-15. March 1959. In Slovenian.°

2225 Finland. Helsinki. Helsingin Kaupungin Tilastotoimisto [Municipal Statistical Office].
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text in Swedish. English summary, p. 135.

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2226 Fonseca, Gelson.

Divórcio para os não católicos [Divorce for non-Catholics]. Rio de Janeiro, J. Konfino, 1958. 250 pp.°

2227 Germany. Federal Republic. Statistisches Bundesamt.

Erst-Ehen und Wiederverheiratungen; Ergebnisse der 1. Mikrozensuserhebung im Oktober 1957 [First marriages and remarriages; results of the first population and labor force sample survey in October 1957]. By Karl Schwarz. Wirtschaft und Statistik 11(8):420-421. Aug. 1959.

2228 Golden, Joseph.

Facilitating factors in Negro-white intermarriage. Phylon 20(3):273-284. Fall 1959.

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2229 Grajevsky, A. L.

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Examination of the 1950 law fixing the minimum age for contracting marriage, the 1951 law on the equality of the wife's rights, and the 1953 law determining the jurisdiction of rabbinical marriage and divorce tribunals. [B.S.P. 13(2)]

2230 Wolf, Ernst, et al.

Scheidung und Scheidungsrecht; Grundfragen der Ehescheidung in Deutschland. Untersucht an Hand der Statistiken [Divorce and divorce law; basic problems of divorce in Germany. Based on a study of the statistics]. Tübingen, Mohr, 1959. xii, 486 pp. and folding map.°

[See also Titles 2047, 2055, 2065, 2197, 2231, 2232, 2372, 2379, 2530]

The Family

2231 Coulson, Elizabeth.

Marriage and the family among the plateau Tonga of Northern Rhodesia. Manchester, Manchester University Press on behalf of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute, 1958. 379 pp.

"'The focus of this book,' says Dr. Coulson in her introduction, 'will be upon the way in which changing economic and general social conditions are impinging upon the Tonga family and the regulation of marriage.'" [J.A.A. 11(4)]

2232 Dandekar, Kumudini.

Demographic survey of six rural communities. Poona, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1959. xiv, 142 pp.

"This publication represents the third and final report relating to a series of rural demographic investigations undertaken by the Institute between 1951 and 1956." Report of findings of a two-stage field survey of 26 villages in six districts in Bombay and Hyderabad states in 1955. In the first stage a "General Family Schedule" was filled in in respect of every household (7,463), covering demographic and socio-economic characteristics of each member (37,935 individuals). The second stage consisted of three sample surveys on the institution of marriage (covering 459 marriages reported to have taken place in the previous three years), on attitudes towards family limitation and planning (covering 634 married women aged 25 to 40 who had had at least one pregnancy during the past five years), and a diet survey of 373 families. Presentation of the main findings.

2233 Kita, Yaseiichi, and Okada, K., Compilers.

Ka-so no kozo bunseki [The family system in Japan]. Tokyo, Sobunsha, 1959. 362 pp. In Japanese, with title in English.°

[See also Titles 2023, 2072, 2076, 2090, 2091, 2094, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2202, 2236, 2290]

H. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

General

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Movimiento migratorio [Migratory movement]. Ibid. 9(102):5-10. Sept. 1959.

2235 Germany. Federal Republic. Statistisches Bundesamt.

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2264 Osservatorio di Economia Agraria per la Sicilia.
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Vol. 1. Main report. Vol. 2. The people of Indian ancestry in Greater Winnipeg. By W. E. Boek and J. K. Boek. Vol. 3. The people of Indian ancestry in rural Manitoba. By W. M. Hlady and B. R. Poston.

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The statistical data, including the demographic, are given by country (or colony, protectorate, etc.) and continent. "The purpose of the survey of the Jewish communities of the world is to give succinct information on the existing Jewish communities in all the continents.... Whenever possible, the relevant information was received from (or checked by) the local representative body. Nevertheless, most of the figures are estimates because in only a few cases do official census data exist."

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Polish statistics of 1921 and 1931 are presented to show the differences between Jews and non-Jews in areas of employment, number of dependents in different socioeconomic groups and industries, industrial distribution in different regions, the role and number engaged in agricultural and nonagricultural occupations with special reference to the medical profession. [S.A. 7, Sup.]

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An article based on the author's unpublished doctoral dissertation, The differential residential segregation of working-class Negroes in New Haven (Yale, 1957). An analysis of block data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. See also 26:Title 1344 for another article based on dissertation.

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[See also Titles 2051, 2053, 2059, 2060, 2097, 2118, 2231, 2251, 2261, 2292, 2295, 2374, 2496, 2533, 2573]

K. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INTERRELATIONS

Demographic Factors and Resources

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[See also Titles 2093, 2098, 2306, 2340, 2405]

Economic Growth

2329 Heads, J.
Urbanization and economic progress in Nigeria. South African Journal of Economics (Johannesburg) 27(3):229-237. Sept. 1959.
Paper read at the Conference of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research at Ibadan, December 1958. Analysis of census data of 1931 and 1952/3 and of current statistics on labor migration, industrialization, nutrition, and trade.

2330 Inaba, Masaharu G.
Japan: some geographic aspects of industrialization and population correlates. Dissertation Abstracts, Sept. 1959. P. 986.°

2331 Jaffe, A. J.
People, jobs and economic development: a case history of Puerto Rico, supplemented by recent Mexican experiences. A report of the Bureau of Applied Social Research of Columbia University. Glencoe, Ill., The Free Press, 1959. 381 pp.
A study of the interrelations between economic growth and employment opportunities in underdeveloped countries of the contemporary world. A model describing the behavior pattern of trends in output per head, scale and type of employment, population and labor-force size, and per capita income is tested by Puerto Rican and Mexican data. Discussion of issues in governmental policy. Chapter 4, Trends in population size, uses some unpublished data. Bibliography.

2332 Latil, M.
La pénurie de main-d'oeuvre dans les pays sous-développés et sous-peuplés [The scarcity of labor in under-developed and under-populated countries]. Annales Africaines (Dakar), 1958. Pp. 87-122.
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2333 Leibenstein, Harvey.
Population growth and economic development. Economic Development and Cultural Change 8(1):101-105. Oct. 1959.
A review article based on the work by Coale and Hoover cited in 25:Title 1004.

2334 Leven, Charles L.
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[See also Titles 2012, 2025, 2037, 2057, 2079-2081, 2200, 2240, 2246, 2296, 2338, 2366, 2369, 2394, 2414, 2490]

Labor-Force Participation

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Niektóre zagadnienia polityki zatrudnienia w latach 1961-1965 [Some problems of employment policy 1961-1965]. Gospodarka Planowa (Warsaw), April 1959. Pp. 53-55.
The growth of the population and the supply of labor, the work of women; tables. [B.A.D. 14(6)]

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Methodological notes and definitions of terms, followed by the presentation and discussion of projections of the total population and the active population by sex and four age groups, by single years, 1960 to 1975, with and without taking account of an estimated migration gain.

2343 Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung.
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2344 European Economic Community. Commission.
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2346 Indian Statistical Institute.
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2352 Silva Guimarães, Maria R. da.
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La durata della vita lavorativa [The length of the working life]. Longevità (Milan) 6:127-134. 1958.°

[See also Titles 2051, 2135, 2242, 2289, 2298, 2300, 2303, 2308, 2314, 2332, 2395, 2414, 2495, 2520, 2538, 2548, 2550]

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2356 Gómara Dallo, Jacinta.
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Partial contents:
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Economic Dependency

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Die Arbeitnehmer- und Rentnerhaushalte nach der Höhe ihres Haushaltseinkommen; Berechnungen auf Grund der 1 vH-Zusatzerhebung der Wohnungsstatistik 1956/57 [The households of the employed and pensioned according to the size of the household income; computation on the basis of the supplementary 1 per cent sample survey of the housing statistics 1956/57]. Wirtschaft und Statistik (Wiesbaden) 11(8):405-411. Aug. 1959.

From the returns of the 1/100 sample which was interviewed in April 1957, the monthly net incomes of the households were computed. The results are shown by income group for: all households, those of salaried persons and officials, those of workers, and those of persons not in the labor force; households by size of household (including average income per person); and households of couples by number of children.

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2364 Schmucker, Helga.
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[See also Titles 2007, 2131, 2165, 2298, 2321, 2492, 2500, 2509, 2510]

Other Economic Variables

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Les vignerons de la Côte-d'Or au XIXe siècle [The vineyards of the Côte-d'Or in the nineteenth century]. In 2 vols. Publications de l'Université de Dijon, XV-1 and

XV-2. Paris, Les Belles Lettres, 1958. 572 pp.; 281 pp.

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[See also Titles 2088, 2103]

L. OTHER INTERRELATIONS

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2369 Borrie, W. D., et al.

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Part one, Concepts and practices, by W. D. Borrie. [Summary of sessional reports covers a statistical survey of postwar international migration; national policies on immigration; theoretical concepts compared with actual experience, particularly as to economic absorption, impact on family and demographic structure; and social and political adaptations.]

Part two, Case studies. Contents: Across the frontiers of Europe, by J. Zubrzycki; The cultural assimilation of immigrants in Brazil, by A. H. Neiva and M. Diégues Jr.; Israel — a new melting pot? by J. Isaac; Immigration and group settlement, by C. A. Price.

Part three, Recommendations of the Havana Conference.

2370 Bullón Ramírez, Antonio.

La población municipal. Evolución histórica de su clasificación. Análisis y efectos de la misma en la legislación vigente [The population of the municipalities. Historical development of its classification. Analysis and effects of the population on current legislation]. Madrid, Instituto de Estudios de Administración Local, 1959. 201 pp.

An analysis of the interrelations of sociological and legal factors in Spain. [Revista de Estudios de la Vida Local 18(105)]

2371 Cantorne, Jean-Claude, et al.

Problèmes de l'agglomération bordelaise. Tome 2. Problèmes démographiques et sociaux [Problems of the Bordeaux agglomeration. Vol. 2. Demographic and social problems]. Collection de l'Institut d'Economie Régionale du Sud-Ouest, V. Université de Bordeaux, Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Tome II. Bordeaux, Bière, [1958]. 287 pp.

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2372 Castellan, Georges.

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2376 Handlin, Oscar.
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2377 Hawkins, Norman G.
Medical sociology; theory, scope and methods. Springfield, Charles C. Thomas; Oxford, Blackwell, 1958. 290 pp.
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Contents:
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Church, R. J. Harrison. West African urbanisation: a geographical view.
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2380 Myers, Jerome K., and Roberts, Bertram H.
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2381 Palerm, Angel, et al.
Estudios sobre ecología humana: conferencias celebradas en la Sociedad de Antropología de Washington [Studies on human ecology: meetings held at the Anthropological Society of Washington]. Monograph Series, No. 3. Washington, D. C., Panamerican Union, Department of Cultural Affairs, 1958. 137 pp.°

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"It is the purpose of this paper to attempt two things. First, to outline a conceptual framework for thinking more systematically about the emigration process at the social psychological level; and second, to illustrate the use of this conceptual framework by reference to a study of some British skilled manual workers who were intending emigrants to Australia between 1954-5."

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Author is Clinical Director, Galesburg State Research Hospital.

2384 Yankauer, Alfred.
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"This report will point up ways in which social institutions (such as the family), patterns of behaviour, and ways of thinking are etiologically related to infant mortality in India...."

[See also Titles 2002, 2003, 2005, 2008-2010, 2013, 2015, 2042, 2048, 2053, 2054, 2057, 2072, 2094, 2228, 2231, 2240, 2252, 2259, 2262, 2287, 2300, 2495]

Demographic and Political Factors

2385 Davis, Morris.
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2386 Green, L. P.
Provincial metropolis: the future of local government in southeast Lancashire. London, George Allen and Unwin, 1959. 275 pp.
Contents: Part I, Great cities today (The urban revolution and its consequences; The metropolitan approach; Metropolitan regional analysis; Appendix A: A particular regional analysis: the local government problems of the Witwatersrand). Part II, Metropolitan Lancashire. Part III, Local government tomorrow (Contemporary suggestions for reform; Metropolitan solutions).

2387 Prescott, J. R. V.
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2388 Somjee, A. H.
Voting behaviour in an Indian village. University of Baroda, Political Science Series, No. 2. Baroda, [1958]. 64 pp.
Report of a sample study of voting behavior in the second General Election in India (1957) in a cluster of villages with 8,000 inhabitants in all, about 27 miles north of Baroda city. "The villagers' decisions (and indecision) were analyzed in terms of age, sex, civil status, level of education, caste, income and occupation." [B.J.S. 10(3)]

Demographic and Other Factors

2389 Champion, Yves.
Migration et maladie mentale; essai de synthèse des recherches en matière d'épidémiologie et de pathologie mentales concernant la mobilité géographique des populations [Migration and mental illness; a synthesis of research concerning the geographic mobility of the population and the epidemiology and pathology of mental disease]. Paris, Librairie Arnette, 1958. xi, 110 pp.°

2390 Maxia, C.
Studio delle influenze di fattori genotipici e paratipici sulla composizione e sulle caratteristiche della popolazione sarda [Study of the influence of genotypic and paratypic factors on the constitution and characteristics of the Sardinian population]. Minerva Medica (Turin) 50(34):1287-1288. April 28, 1959.°

2391 New York Academy of Science.
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Includes:
Gorer, P. A. Genetics of human cancer: a general survey of methods. Pp. 1189-1197.
Oliver, C. P. Studies on human cancer families. Pp. 1198-1212.

2392 Sutter, Jean, and Ledermann, Sully.
Influence du rang de naissance sur la mortalité et les anomalies dans les familles consanguines [The influence of birth order on mortality and malformations in consanguineous families]. Population (Paris) 14(4):703-718. Oct.-Dec. 1959.
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[See also Titles 2206, 2503]

M. POLICIES

General Population Policy

2393 Banco Nacional de México.
The population problem in Mexico. Review of the Economic Situation of Mexico 34(391):3-5. June 1958. [Notes on growth rates, rural-urban migration, and recommendations for policy.]
The human factor in Mexico's economic development. Ibid. 35(406):3-4. Sept. 1959. [A plea for educational as well as financial aid for the agricultural population.]
Population distribution and the exploitation of the soil in Mexico. Ibid. 35(406):7, 10. Sept. 1959. [Recommendation of voluntary labor transfers to effect a redistribution of agricultural population.]

2394 Brugarola, Martín, S. J.
El drama de la población [The drama of population]. Barcelona, Ed. Lumen, 1958. 445 pp.
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tility controls. [Boletín de Estudios Económicos 14(47)]

2395 Sauvy, Alfred.
La montée des jeunes [The upsurge of youth]. Paris, Calmann-Levy, 1959. 264 pp.
After a historical review indicating that a fall in births has never brought wealth, the author describes the effort to reverse the trend in France between the two world wars and the enactments supporting an expansionist policy. He then proposes a similar effort to provide suitable education, housing, and employment for the oncoming generation. [P.R.T. 14(4)]

[See also Titles 2004, 2012, 2030, 2065, 2336, 2339, 2400]

Measures Affecting Fertility

2396 Bernhard, Roberto.
Die künstliche Besamung beim Menschen im Hinblick auf das schweizerische Recht [Artificial insemination in man in relation to Swiss law]. Winterthur, H. Schellenberg, 1958. xv, 321 pp.°

2397 Dandekar, Kumudini.
Sterilization programme: its size and effects on birth rate. Artha Vijñāna (Poona) 1(3):220-232. Sept. 1959. Summary in English and in Hindi.
An attempt to estimate, on the basis of data on 7,592 married men in six rural localities collected by the section in Demography and Population Studies of the Gokhale Institute in 1954-55, "(i) the effect of male sterilization on the annual birth rate, (ii) the total number of such sterilizations that will have to be performed if a programme was adopted for the country as a whole, and (iii) the total number of sterilizations that will have to be conducted periodically. ... Effect of putting an upper and lower limit to the age of the sterilized is also considered."

2398 Donnelly, R. C., and Ferber, W. L.
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2399 Herold, G.
Soll die künstliche Insemination künftighin verboten werden? Juristische Grundlagen [Should artificial insemination be prohibited in the future? Legal principles]. Medizinische Klinik (Berlin) 54(25):1156-1158. June 19, 1959.°

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2401 Mehta, G. L.
Understanding India. London, Asia Publishing House, 1959. 287 pp.
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2402 Sanin Echeverri, Jaime.
El subsidio familiar y su aplicación en Colombia [The family subsidy and its use in Colombia]. Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana (Médellin) 22(81):462-468. May-Aug. 1958.°

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2404 Sbrocca, L.
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2405 Semaines Sociales de France [Angers].
La montée des peuples dans la communauté humaine [The upsurge of peoples in the human community]. Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens (Paris) 15(718):1841-1844. Aug. 15, 1959.
Text of the conclusions of the 46th session of the Semaines Sociales de France, at Angers, July 11-16, 1959. "Neo-malthusian solutions" including contraception are rejected in favor of continence and the multiplication of the means of subsistence. See also summary of proceedings in Ibid. 15(717):1795-1797. Aug. 15, 1959.

2406 Vadakin, James C.
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"...the author analyzes the nature of fam-

ily allowances and the budgetary reasons for their use. Next, he examines historical patterns and foreign experiences and child welfare, demographic, economic, and political aspects. The volume closes with a discussion of implications of the system for the United States and with a series of specific proposals." [Journal of Political Economy 67(5)]

2407 Weisel, D. von.
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[See also Titles 2002, 2004, 2005, 2197, 2212, 2213, 2215, 2222, 2223, 2229, 2339, 2364, 2394, 2395, 2432, 2473]

Policy on Internal Redistribution

2408 Australia. New South Wales. Cumberland County Council.
Economics of urban expansion. Sydney, Cumberland County Council, Dec. 1958. 39, 14 pp.
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2409 Corral Parra, Oscar.
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Thesis (licenciatura en derecho) at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. [L.C.C.D. Nov. 1959]

2410 Esser, George H., Jr.
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2412 Fordham, Jefferson B.
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2413 Great Britain. Colonial Office. African Studies Branch.
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2416 Müller, Georg.
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2417 Pinchemel, P., et al.
Niveaux optima des villes. Essai de définition d'après l'analyse des structures

urbaines du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais [Optimum sizes of towns. Attempt at definition based on the analysis of urban structures in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments]. C.E.R.E.E. Cahier 11. Lille, Comité d'Expansion Economique du Nord, 1959. 117 pp.°

2418 Priou, M.
Paris et l'aménagement du territoire [Paris and regional planning]. Revue Economique Française (Paris) 72(3):21-30. 1959.
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2419 Sandner, Gerhard.
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2422 Auerbach, Frank L.
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2423 Gordon, Charles, and Rosenfield, Harry N.
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2424 Göttlicher, Erich.
Erfahrungen mit erleichterter Arbeitskraftmobilität [Experience in facilitating labor mobility]. Arbeit und Wirtschaft (Vienna) 13(2):52-54. Feb. 1959.
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2425 India. Controller of Emigrant Labour.
Annual report on the working of the Tea districts emigrant labour act (XXII of 1932) for the year ending the 30th Sept., 1954. Shillong, printed at the Assam Govt. Press, 1955. 68 pp.°

2426 Paraguay. Treaties, etc.
Acuerdo sobre inmigración entre...Paraguay y...Japon [Agreement on immigration between...Paraguay and...Japan]. Asunción, 1959. 7 pp.°

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The political and economic implications of Mexican labor in the United States under the non quota system, contract labor program, and wetback movement. Ann Arbor, Mich., University Microfilms, 1958. Microfilm copy of typescript: vi, 309 pp. Abstracted in Dissertation Abstracts 19(4): 862. 1958.°

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Refugees. Eleventh Session of ICEM Council (Delegation). Department of State Bulletin 41(1065):770. Nov. 23, 1959.

2429 U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.
General information concerning U. S. immigration laws. Revised May 15, 1959. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1959. 1 vol.°

2430 U. S. Treaties, etc.
Mexican agricultural workers. Agreements between the United States of America and Mexico, extending Agreement of August 11, 1951, as amended and extended, effected by exchange of notes signed at México August 31, 1959, and exchange of notes signed at México July 28 and 30, 1959, and exchange of notes signed at México June 24 and 27, 1959. Treaties and Other International Acts Series, 4310. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1959. 8 pp.°

2431 Woolmington, Eric.
Australian immigration since the war. India Quarterly (New Delhi) 15(2):109-120. April-June 1959.
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fected by the events of the war and postwar period. The economic effects of the immigration since 1947 and the attitudes of political groups towards it are considered.

[See also Titles 2236, 2241, 2244, 2249, 2251, 2291, 2344, 2369, 2504, 2511]

Policy on Quality

2432 Borgström, Carl A.
Tillämpningen av Lagen am steriliseringi Finland, 13.6.1935 – 30.6.1955, kastreringarna obeaktade; av Medicinalstyrelsen behandlade fall [The application of the law concerning sterilization in Finland, June 13, 1935 – June 30, 1955; except castrations; cases dealt with by the Medical Board]. Bidrag till Kännedom av Finlands Natur och Folk, Häfte 103. Helsinki, 1958. 214 pp. English summary.°

2433 Tarjan, George.
Britain takes a new look at mental illness and mental deficiency. American Journal of Mental Deficiency 62:850-854. 1958.
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[See also Title 2128]

N. METHODS OF RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

2434 Belson, William A.
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2435 Brittain, John A.
A bias in the seasonally adjusted unemployment series and a suggested alternative. Review of Economics and Statistics 41(4):405-411. Nov. 1959.
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Analysis of vital statistics by census tracts. Journal of the American Statistical Association 54(288):730-740. Dec. 1959.
"This report is a summary of the responses to a questionnaire on the uses of census tracts for the analysis of health and vital statistics." Questions submitted in 1958 to health officials in all U. S. cities of 50,000 or more that had been subdivided into census tracts. Report on the nature of the census tract, the present survey, and findings on limitations of tract data and on socio-economic analyses described in the replies. Bibliography.

2437 Haenszel, William.
Some risks in the estimation of familial risks of disease. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 23(3):487-505. Sept. 1959.

2438 Haldane, J. B. S.
The analysis of heterogeneity. I. Sankhyā (Calcutta) 21(3-4):209-216. Aug. 1959.
"Estimators of the mean and variance of a frequency are given when this frequency varies through a series of samples."

2439 Heyn, Wolfgang.
Ein Stichprobenverfahren zur Auswahl von Haushaltungen [A sampling method for the selection of households]. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (Munich) 43(1):56-61. 1959. English summary.
Description of a selection method developed by the Institut für Demoskopie, by which "the selection of households can be effected in a single operation in conjunction with the poll and...the selection ratio in the selected cluster of households will remain approximately constant."

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Survey methods in social investigation. London, Heinemann, 1958. viii, 352 pp.
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2441 Newcombe, H. B., et al.
Automatic linkage of vital records. Sci-

ence 130(3381):954-959. Oct. 16, 1959.

Technical problems and methods of extracting follow-up statistics of families from files of routine records using computers and discussion of the reliability and speed of the linkages and possible future developments.

2442 Osnadik, Lucie.

Über das Verfahren der Kohortenanalyse [The method of cohort analysis]. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (Munich) 43(1): 65-68. 1959.

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2443 Pejovic, T.

[Application of the logistic law to population development in Serbia and Yugoslavia from 1884 to 1958.] Vesnik Drustvo Matematicara i Fizicara Narodne Republike Srbije (Belgrade) 7(3-4):219-222. 1955. In Serbo-Croatian, with English, French, German, and Italian summaries.°

2444 Rooijen, J. P. van.

Graduation by means of Bernstein polynomials. Het Verzekerings-Archief (The Hague) 36:39-45. 1959.°

2445 Schwarz, Karl.

Masszahlen in der Wanderungsstatistik [Indices in migration statistics]. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (Munich) 43(1): 17-34. 1959. English summary.

Discussion and demonstration of methods of measuring the mobility of a population, the volume of migration streams, and the effect of migration on the development and composition of a population, with illustrative data from statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2446 Shaffer, James D.

Estimating population characteristics by mail survey. Journal of Farm Economics 41(4):833-837. Nov. 1959.

Estimate of the nature of the non-response bias in a mail survey as compared with an interview survey, in a sample census of Lansing, Michigan, in 1956. Comparative unit costs are also estimated.

2447 Tarver, James D.

A component method of estimating and projecting state and subdivisional populations. Oklahoma State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Miscellaneous Publication MP-54. [Norman], Dec. 1959. 44 pp.

"The purpose of this report, which is the first of two bulletins, is to outline the techniques devised for computing 1955 population estimates and 1960, 1965, and 1970 projections."

2448 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia.

Regional seminar on techniques of social research. Proceedings of the Seminar held at Calcutta, 15-20 December 1958. Calcutta, 1959. xiv, 170 pp.°

2449 U. S. National Office of Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics — Special Reports. Vol. 47. Selected studies. Washington, 1957-. Nos. 1-5. See 26:Title 1215.

No. 6. A composite method for estimating postcensal population of small areas by age, sex, and color. By Donald J. Bogue and Beverly Duncan. Aug. 24, 1959. Pp. 159-186. [Outlines procedures and tests their accuracy by applying the method to 1950 data for selected states and the District of Columbia, and to special census data of 1954 for certain Illinois cities. Discussion of refinements and uses of the method.]

2450 U. S. National Science Foundation. Office of Special Studies.

Methodological aspects of statistics on research and development costs, and manpower, based on papers presented at a session of American Statistical Association meetings, December 1958. Prepared by Jacob Perlman. NSF59-36. Washington, National Science Foundation, 1959. v, 132 pp.°

[See also Titles 2026, 2037, 2038, 2058, 2070, 2129, 2133, 2155, 2160, 2221, 2252, 2352, 2385, 2391, 2457, 2470]

O. ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION

Registration of Vital Statistics

2451 Bonser, G. M., and Thomas, G. M.

An investigation of the validity of death certification of cancer of the lung in Leeds. British Journal of Cancer 13(1):1-12. March 1959.°

2452 Curiel, Dario.

La estadística epidemiológica en Venezuela [Epidemiological statistics in Venezuela]. Estadística (Washington) 17(62): 127-138. March 1959. English summary.

After outlining the history and organiza-

tion of the División de Epidemiología y Estadística Vital, "The author describes the function of the two Areas of Notification of the country, emphasizing the mechanism for obtaining the information and the periods in which the Areas should fulfill their statistical obligations to the División de Epidemiología y Estadística Vital. At the end of the article, he describes the publications which present the epidemiological statistics compiled in Venezuela."

2453 Dunn, H. L.
Improving medical certification of cause of death. Hawaii Medical Journal and Inter-Island Nurses' Bulletin (Honolulu) 18(6): 591-595. July-Aug. 1959.°

2454 France. Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer. Service des Statistiques.
Expérience pilote d'agents d'état-civil itinérants en Guinée Française 1955-1956 [Pilot experience with itinerant registrars in French Guinea 1955-1956]. Documents et Statistiques, No. 16, June 1957. Pp. 1-8, plus 4 specimen forms.
Description of the organization and findings of follow-up tests, concentrating on declarations of births and deaths, following the sample census of French Guinea in 1954-1955, cited in 23: Title 1576 and Title 2573, this issue.

2455 Guatemala. Dirección General de Estadística.
Informe estadístico anual sobre el hospital general "San Juan de Dios" 1957 [Statistical annual report on the general hospital...1957]. Boletín Estadístico, No. 9-10-11-12, 1958. Pp. 1-88.
Report on an experiment in collecting and publishing hospital statistics in collaboration with the Inter American Statistical Institute following recommendations of the Petropolis Conference. Morbidity and mortality data for 1955, 1956, and 1957, according to the Sixth revised international list.

2456 Guatemala. Dirección General de Estadística.
Memoria de las labores realizadas por la Dirección General de Estadística durante el año 1957 [Report on the work of the... in 1957]. Boletín Estadístico, No. 7-8, 1958. Pp. 1-9. [Includes notes on special censuses.]
Memoria de las labores realizadas por la Dirección General de Estadística durante el año 1958 [Report on the work of the...in 1958]. Ibid., No. 1-2, 1959. Pp. 1-17. [Includes notes on preparations for the 1960 censuses and reorganization of the Permanent Office of the Census.]

2457 Gutman, Robert.
Birth and death registration in Massachusetts. IV. The system attains its basic goals, 1870-1900. Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly 37(4):386-417. Oct. 1959.
Includes an appendix describing the sample of towns and cities used in the study reported in this and the preceding papers, cited in 26: Title 1438.

2458 India. Office of the Registrar General.
Scheme for improvement of population data. By R. A. Gopalaswami, Registrar General, India, and Ex-officio Census Commissioner for India. [New Delhi], 1954. 88 pp.°

2459 Moriyama, Iwao M.
Medical certification of infant deaths. Pediatrics 24(2):305-310. Aug. 1959.°

2460 Smulevich, B. IA.
Morbidity, mortality, and the physical development of the populace, USSR. JPRS: 1632-N. New York, U.S. Joint Publications Research Service, 1959. 140 pp.°
Translation of work cited in 25: Title 4431.

2461 World Health Organization.
International work in health statistics, 1948-1958. 4. Improvement of national statistics. WHO Chronicle (Geneva) 13(9-10): 378-383. Sept.-Oct. 1959. [Discusses the work of national committees on vital and health statistics and the types of aid given by the WHO in the improvement of existing national systems and the creation of new statistical services. See also 26: Title 1443.]
Idem. 5. International collection and publication of data. Ibid. 13(11):417-420. Nov. 1959.
Idem. 6. International mortality statistics. Ibid. 13(12):446-452. Dec. 1959.

[See also Titles 2023, 2038, 2047, 2049, 2055, 2058, 2065, 2105, 2152, 2466, 2477, 2493, 2523]

Population Censuses and Registers

2462 Alekseev, V., and Danilov, E.
Ob uchastii obshchestvennosti vo Vsesoiuznoi perepisi naseleniia [On the participation of collectives in the All-Union census of population]. Vestnik Statistiki (Moscow), No. 12, 1958. Pp. 30-33.

2463 Boiarskii, A. IA.
Opyt teorii perepisi s kontrol'nym obkho-

dom [An experiment in the theory of a census with control rounds]. Vestnik Statistiki (Moscow), No. 10, 1958. Pp. 13-20.

For citation of an English version of this study see 26:Title 1146.

2464 Bondarenko, V. V., and Naulko, V. L.
[The All-Union census and its significance for ethnographic studies.] Narodna Tvorchist' ta Etnografiia (Kiev) 3(1):14-21. Jan.-March 1959. In Ukrainian.°

2465 Calcutta Statistical Association.
Forty-sixth Indian Science Congress. Proceedings of the Statistics Section. Calcutta Statistical Association Bulletin 9(33-34):29-45. Sept. 1959.

Includes report on Symposium on 1961 population census of India. Participants: Asoke Mitra, S. S. Zarkovich, J. K. Pande.

2466 Chandrasekhar, Sripati.
China's population. Census and vital statistics. Hong Kong, Hong Kong University Press and Oxford University Press, 1959. 70 pp. and folding map.

The texts of two lectures at the University of Hong Kong, June 1959. Chapters: Census procedures [description of the 1953 census]; Census results [areal distribution and demographic characteristics]; Vital statistics [birth, death, and infant mortality rates, expectation of life, growth rates].

2467 Colombia. Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística.
Utilidad y necesidad del censo de población [Utility and need of the population census]. Boletín Mensual de Estadística 9(101):6-7. Aug. 1959.

Preparación de los censos [Preparation for the censuses]. Ibid. 9(102):3. Sept. 1959.

2468 Fajfr, František.
Statistika obcí a sídlišť ve sčitáních lidu [Statistics of communities and localities in censuses]. Demografie (Prague) 1(4):203-218. Russian and English summaries.

Discussion and supplementary recommendations concerning the usage recommended by the United Nations for the statistics of small units.

2469 Gallego y Burin, Alberto.
El sistema de límites censales en la administración local [The system of census boundaries in local administration]. Revista de Estudios de la Vida Local (Madrid) 18(103):55-59. Jan.-Feb. 1959.

Discussion of the definitions in relation to the current Spanish Ley de Regimen local.

2470 Indian Statistical Institute.
A note on the testing of experimental census questionnaire of Adachi-Machi, Japan. National Sample Survey, Working Paper No. 7. By R. K. Som et al. Calcutta, May 1959. 10 pp., processed.

2471 Inter American Statistical Institute.
Report on the VI session of the Committee on Improvement of National Statistics, Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 17-28, 1958. Estadística (Washington, D. C.) 16(61, Sup. 2):677-914. Dec. 1958. Duplicate text in Spanish.

The conclusions are presented in two chapters, I. Program of the 1960 Census of America; II. Occupational classification for the Census of America. Appendices include organizational information and list of documents.

2472 Japan. Statistical Standards Bureau.
Planning of 1960 population census. Statistical Notes of Japan, No. 15, Oct. 1959. Pp. 1-7.

Notes on the planning organization, the establishment of enumeration districts, the first test survey (May 1959), the second test survey (August-September 1959), the tabulation program, and other problems (classification of urban and rural areas; plans for tabulation of household data; preparation of documents in English).

2473 Japanese National Commission for Unesco.
An outlook of studies on population problems in Japan. Tokyo, Japan, Ministry of Education, 195-. Processed.

No. I. See 22:Title 3010.

No. III. Errors in reporting ages for censuses. By Yuzo Morita. 1959. [iii], 52 pp. [Chapters include: Omissions of infants; Omission among young people and people in the prime of life, and the overstatement of age by the aged; Tendency for the reported age to center upon certain values and the resultant irregularity in the age curve; Latent errors in the reporting of ages.]

No. IV. Outline of birth control movement in Japan with some remarks on the controversial points. By Takuma Terao. 1959. [v], 51 pp. [A historical survey with emphasis on the policy changes in the postwar period and on unsettled problems.]

2474 Klinger, András, and Szabady, Egon.
Az 1960. évi népszámlálás elökészítése, adatgyüjtési és -feldolgozási programja [Preparation of the 1960 Hungarian census of population, its data collection and processing program]. Statisztikai Szemle (Bu-

dapest) 37(8-9):795-839. Aug.-Sept. 1959. Separate summaries in Russian, English, and French.

Detailed description of revised schedules, procedures, and publishing plans for the population and housing censuses.

2475 Lindh, Thure, and Herner, Eva.
1960 års folk- och bostadsräkningar [Population and housing censuses 1960]. Statistisk Tidskrift (Stockholm) 8(11):675-683. Nov. 1959. English summary, pp. 742-744.

Outline of proposals for the organization, scope, and procedural arrangements for the Swedish censuses to be carried out in coordination by the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Housing Board respectively.

2476 Orekhov, K.
O perepisi naseleniia v raionakh Krainego Severa i v trudnodostupnykh raionakh [On the population census in the far north and regions of difficult access]. Vestnik Statistiki (Moscow), No. 12, 1958. Pp. 34-38.

2477 Orellana G., Rene A., and Arias B. Jorge.
Las actividades estadísticas de Guatemala [The statistical activities of Guatemala]. Boletín Estadístico (Guatemala City), No. 7-8, 1958. Pp. 11-61. Also published as: Inter American Statistical Institute, Actividades Estadísticas de las Naciones Americanas, No. 12. Washington, Pan American Union, 1959. 59 pp.°

Part III, Censo, describes briefly the censuses taken before and since 1950 and in detail the organization of the 1950 censuses. Part IV, Estadísticas continuas, has section on demographic statistics. Appendixes give texts of legislation, organizational information, and a bibliography of official publications containing statistical information.

2478 Podiachikh, P.
The population of the Soviet Union. Problems of Economics (Moscow and New York) 2(5):20-25. Sept. 1959.

A survey dealing with the preliminary results of the 1959 census, the types of information that were sought, what kinds will be available when the census data have been worked out further, and the "control observations and control forms [which] are not used abroad in conducting censuses" and which, it is claimed, made for great accuracy, down to individuals in transit, visiting, etc.

2479 Rotach, Rix H.
Die erste Volkszählung im Sudan 1955/56 [The first population census in the Sudan 1955/56]. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (Munich) 43(1):1-11. 1959. English summary.

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2480 Sarma, Jyotirmoyee.
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REPRODUCTION RATES AND INTRINSIC VITAL RATES /1

This table presents female reproduction rates and some intrinsic vital rates for dates since about 1930. Except for those marked by a small circle, the vital rates have been approximated for this table by a short method described in "The Calculation of Approximate Intrinsic Rates," Population Index 21(2):94-97, April, 1955. The reproduction rates used in the approximations are those shown in the table. The life tables used in the approximations are necessarily those on which the net reproduction rates were based and are identified by date in the table. Where the net reproduction rate has been computed from life tables more than ten years old, only the gross reproduction rate is shown. The dates in the first column are those of the fertility data on which the reproduction rates were based. Most of the reproduction rates and life-table values were taken from publications or records of the United Nations Statistical Office; exceptions are noted.

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
North America							
Barbados	1956	-	1.97	-	-	-	-
	1957	-	2.01	-	-	-	-
	1958	-	2.0	-	-	-	-
Canada /a b,2	1930-32	1930-32	1.63	1.39	8.8°	22.3°	13.5°
b,2	1940-42	1940-42	1.42	1.27	7.6	19.7	12.1
c	1945-49	-	1.63	-	-	-	-
	1950	1951	1.68	1.58	15.7	24.1	8.4
	1951	1951	1.70	1.60	16.6	24.7	8.2
	1952	1951	1.76	1.66	17.7	25.6	7.9
	1953	1951	1.81	1.70	18.3	26.1	7.8
	1954	1951	1.86	1.75	19.5	27.0	7.5
	1955	1951	1.86	1.75	19.9	27.3	7.4
	1956	-	1.87	1.79	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.91	1.82	-	-	-
	1958	-	1.89	1.80	-	-	-
Costa Rica /d	1954	1950	3.14	2.50	28.8	40.0	11.2
	1956	1950	3.17	2.53	29.4	40.6	11.1
	1957	1950	3.04	2.41	27.7	39.0	11.3
	1958	1950	3.05	2.42	27.8	39.2	11.3
Honduras	1955	-	2.78	-	-	-	-
	1956	-	2.67	-	-	-	-
	1957	-	2.77	-	-	-	-
Jamaica (ex. dep.) ...	1949	1945-47	1.87	1.47	14.2	28.5	14.3
	1950	1945-47	1.95	1.54	15.7	29.7	14.0
	1951	1945-47	2.02	1.59	16.7	30.5	13.8
	1952	1945-47	1.99	1.57	16.4	30.3	13.9
	1953	1950-52	2.08	1.73	20.0	31.4	11.4
	1954	1950-52	2.17	1.81	21.6	32.7	11.1
	1955	1950-52	2.23	1.86	22.6	33.6	10.9
Panama	1952	-	2.29	1.96	-	-	-
	1953	-	2.42	2.07	-	-	-
	1954	-	2.48	2.12	-	-	-

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
Panama (cont.).....	1955	-	2.51	2.14	-	-	-
	1956	-	2.48	2.12	-	-	-
	1957	-	2.56	2.19	-	-	-
	1958	-	2.51	2.14	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago †	1931	1930-32	1.66	1.21	6.8	26.0	19.2
†	1946	1945-47	2.36	1.95	23.7	34.8	11.1
	1954	-	2.83	2.44	-	-	-
	1955	-	2.82	2.43	-	-	-
	1956	-	2.53	2.25	-	-	-
	1957	-	2.53	2.26	-	-	-
	1958	-	2.62	2.40	-	-	-
U.S., Continental /e/3 .	4/35-4/40	1930-39	1.10	0.98	-0.7°	15.5°	16.2°
	1940	1940	1.12	1.02	0.9°	15.7°	14.8°
	1941	1941	1.17	1.08	2.7°	16.6°	13.9°
	1942	1942	1.28	1.19	6.5°	18.6°	12.1°
	1943	1943	1.33	1.23	7.8°	19.5°	11.7°
	1944	1944	1.26	1.17	5.8°	18.1°	12.3°
	1945	1945	1.22	1.14	4.9°	17.4°	12.5°
	1946	1946	1.43	1.34	10.7	20.8	10.1
	1947	1947	1.59	1.51	14.9	23.6	8.7
	1948	1948	1.51	1.44	13.2	22.3	9.1
	1949	1949	1.52	1.44	13.2	22.2	9.0
	1950	1950	1.51	1.44	13.3	22.1	8.8
	1951	1951	1.59	1.52	15.3	23.5	8.2
	1952	1952	1.64	1.56	16.3	24.2	7.9
	1953	1953	1.66	1.59	16.9	24.6	7.7
	1954	1954	1.72	1.65	18.2	25.4	7.2
	1955	1955	1.74	1.67	18.8	25.8	7.0
	1956	1956	1.79	1.72	19.7	26.5	6.8
	1957	1957	1.83	1.76	20.8	27.5	6.7
Whites	4/35-4/40	1930-39	1.06	0.96	-1.5°	14.7°	16.2°
	1940	1940	1.08	1.00	0.0°	14.9°	14.9°
	1941	1941	1.13	1.05	1.9°	15.8°	13.9°
	1942	1942	1.25	1.17	5.9°	18.0°	12.1°
	1943	1943	1.30	1.21	7.1°	18.8°	11.7°
	1944	1944	1.22	1.14	4.8°	17.3°	12.5°
	1945	1945	1.18	1.11	3.8°	16.5°	12.7°
	1946	1946	1.41	1.33	10.3	20.4	10.1
	1947	1947	1.57	1.49	14.4	23.1	8.7
	1948	1948	1.47	1.40	12.5	21.7	9.2
	1949	1949	1.46	1.40	12.1	21.2	9.1
	1950	1950	1.45	1.39	12.0	21.0	9.0
	1951	1951	1.53	1.47	14.1	22.5	8.4
	1952	1952	1.58	1.51	15.1	23.1	8.0
	1953	1953	1.60	1.54	15.9	23.7	7.8
	1954	1954	1.66	1.60	16.9	24.3	7.4
	1955	1955	1.67	1.61	17.5	24.7	7.2
	1956	1956	1.72	1.66	18.4	25.4	7.0
	1957	1957	1.76	1.70	19.3	26.1	6.8
Nonwhites	4/35-4/40	1930-39	1.41	1.14	4.4°	22.1°	17.7°
	1940	1940	1.41	1.20	7.3°	22.7°	15.4°
	1941	1941	1.47	1.25	8.9°	23.6°	14.7°
	1942	1942	1.51	1.32	10.8°	24.2°	13.4°

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
U.S., Nonwhites (cont.)	1943	1943	1.58	1.38	12.8°	25.7°	12.9°
	1944	1944	1.58	1.38	12.7°	25.2°	12.5°
	1945	1945	1.56	1.38	12.5°	24.7°	12.2°
	1946	1946	1.60	1.44	13.3	24.8	11.5
	1947	1947	1.77	1.59	17.4	27.4	10.0
	1948	1948	1.85	1.68	19.4	28.7	9.3
	1949	1949	1.91	1.74	20.7	29.6	8.9
	1950	1950	1.94	1.78	21.3	29.8	8.5
	1951	1951	2.02	1.86	23.1	31.1	8.0
	1952	1952	2.06	1.89	23.4	31.3	7.9
	1953	1953	2.11	1.95	24.4	31.8	7.4
	1954	1954	2.21	2.06	26.3	33.1	6.8
	1955	1955	2.25	2.10	27.0	33.6	6.6
	1956	1956	2.33	2.18	28.2	34.5	6.3
	1957	1957	2.36	2.20	28.6	34.9	6.3
South America							
British Guiana	1954	-	2.83	2.37	-	-	-
(excl. Amerindians)	1955	-	2.89	2.42	-	-	-
Chile c	1930-34	1930	2.14	1.16	5.0	31.0	26.0
c	1936-39	1940	2.03	1.17	5.4	29.8	24.4
c	1940-43	1940	2.04	1.18	5.7	30.0	24.3
	1952	-	2.07	-	-	-	-
Europe							
Austria 4	1931-32	1930-33	0.89	0.74	-10.5°	11.4°	21.9°
	1951	-	0.99	0.91	-	-	-
	1952	-	0.99	0.92	-	-	-
	1953	-	1.00	0.93	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.02	0.95	-	-	-
	1955	1949-51	1.08	1.00	0.0	14.9	14.9
	1956	-	1.17	1.08	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.20	1.11	-	-	-
	1958	-	1.23	1.14	-	-	-
Belgium	1939	1928-32	1.02	0.86	-5.4	13.7	19.1
c	1947-49	1946-49	1.18	1.08	2.6	16.3	13.7
	1950	1946-49	1.14	1.04	1.4	15.6	14.2
	1951	1946-49	1.11	1.01	0.5	15.1	14.6
	1952	1946-49	1.13	1.03	1.0	15.4	14.4
	1953	1946-49	1.13	1.03	1.0	15.4	14.4
	1954	1946-49	1.16	1.05	1.9	15.9	14.0
	1955	1946-49	1.16	1.06	2.1	16.1	13.9
	1956	1946-49	1.18	1.07	2.5	16.3	13.8
	1957	1946-49	1.19	1.08	2.9	16.5	13.6
Czechoslovakia /f .. 4	1930-31	1929-32	1.21	0.95	-1.9°	16.9°	18.8°
c	1947-49	-	1.45	1.29	-	-	-
	1950	-	1.47	1.31	-	-	-
	1951	-	1.46	1.31	-	-	-
	1952	-	1.43	1.28	-	-	-

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
Czechoslovakia (cont.)	1953	-	1.39	1.24	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.37	1.23	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.38	1.23	-	-	-
	1956	-	1.38	1.23	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.33	1.19	-	-	-
Denmark 4	1931-35	1931-35	1.04	0.92	-2.7°	14.2°	16.9°
(ex. Faeroes) c	1936-40	1936-40	1.06	0.96	-1.4	14.4	15.8
c	1946-50	-	1.34	-	-	-	-
	1951	-	1.21	-	-	-	-
	1952	-	1.23	-	-	-	-
	1953	-	1.25	-	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.23	-	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.24	-	-	-	-
	1956	-	1.26	-	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.24	-	-	-	-
Estonia /f /4	1931-34	1932-34	0.96	0.77	-8.6°	12.0°	20.6°
Finland /f	1931-35	1931-35	1.17	0.95	-1.7	16.0	17.7
c	1941-45	1941-45	1.26	1.05	1.7	17.4	15.7
c	1946-50	1946-50	1.64	1.47	13.1	23.5	10.4
	1951	1950-51	1.47	1.36	10.5	21.0	10.5
	1952	-	1.49	1.41	-	-	-
	1953	-	1.44	1.35	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.43	1.36	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.42	1.34	-	-	-
	1956	-	1.37	1.32	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.38	1.30	-	-	-
	1958	-	1.29	1.22	-	-	-
France (ex. Saar) .. 4	1930-32	1928-33	1.10	0.92	-3.0°	15.2°	18.2°
5	1935	1935	1.00	0.87	-5.1°	13.5	18.6
5	1936	1936	1.01	0.88	-4.7°	13.6	18.3
5	1937	1937	1.02	0.89	-4.2°	13.7	17.9
5	1938	1938	1.04	0.91	-3.4°	14.0	17.4
5	1939	1939	1.06	0.93	-2.6°	14.3	16.9
5	1940	1940	0.97	0.82	-7.0°	-	-
5	1941	1941	0.90	0.77	-9.1°	-	-
5	1942	1942	0.98	0.85	-5.7°	-	-
5	1943	1943	1.05	0.90	-3.7°	-	-
5	1944	1944	1.09	0.94	-2.2°	-	-
5	1945	1945	1.12	0.93	-2.5°	-	-
5	1946	1946	1.45	1.28	8.6°	20.3	11.7
5	1947	1947	1.47	1.32	9.8°	21.0	11.2
5	1948	1948	1.46	1.34	10.5°	21.3	10.8
5	1949	1949	1.46	1.33	10.2°	20.9	10.7
5	1950	1950	1.43	1.33	10.2°	20.7	10.5
5	1951	1951	1.36	1.27	8.5°	19.4	10.9
5	1952	1952	1.35	1.27	8.4°	19.2	10.8
5	1953	1953	1.31	1.24	7.7°	18.6	10.9
5	1954	1954	1.32	1.25	7.9°	18.5	10.6
5	1955	1955	1.31	1.24	7.8°	18.3	10.5
g	1956	-	1.32	1.26	-	-	-
g	1957	-	1.30	1.25	-	-	-

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
Germany /h 4	1933	1932-34	0.80	0.70	-12.2°	9.8°	22.1°
Democratic Rep. ...	1952	-	1.16	-	-	-	-
(incl. East Berlin)	1953	-	1.14	-	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.14	-	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.13	-	-	-	-
Federal Rep. c	1947-49	1949-51	1.00	0.93	-2.7	13.2	15.9
	1950	1949-51	1.01	0.93	-2.4	13.3	15.7
	1951	1949-51	1.00	0.92	-2.9	13.1	16.0
	1952	1949-51	1.00	0.93	-2.7	13.2	15.9
	1953	1949-51	1.01	0.93	-2.6	13.2	15.8
	1954	1949-51	1.03	0.95	-1.8	13.6	15.4
	1955	1949-51	1.03	0.95	-1.8	13.7	15.4
	1956	1949-51	1.08	0.99	-0.2	14.5	14.7
	1957	-	1.12	1.07	-	-	-
Greece	1931-32	-	1.87	1.25	-	-	-
Hungary /f 4	1930-32	1930-31	1.36	0.99	-0.3°	19.3°	19.6°
	1940-41	1941	1.19	0.97	-1.0	16.6	17.6
	1948-49	-	1.24	1.07	-	-	-
	1952	-	1.20	1.08	-	-	-
	1953	-	1.33	1.20	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.43	1.31	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.35	1.26	-	-	-
	1956	1955	1.26	1.16	5.6	17.8	12.2
	1957	1955	1.10	1.02	3.5	16.6	13.0
	1958	1955	1.04	0.97	-1.2	13.9	15.1
Iceland	1940-41	1931-40	1.37	1.20	6.2	19.1	12.9
	1947-48	1931-40	1.81	1.58	15.9	26.1	10.2
Ireland †	1935-37	1935-37	1.43	1.19	5.5	20.2	14.7
	1940-42	1940-42	1.41	1.20	5.7	19.9	14.2
	1945-47	1945-47	1.63	1.40	11.0	23.1	12.1
	1950-52	-	1.60	1.47	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.59	1.45	-	-	-
Italy /f .....b, 4	1930-32	1930-32	1.58	1.22	6.7°	22.4°	15.8°
	1935-37	1935-37	1.42	1.13	4.1	20.1	16.0
Latvia /4	1929-31	1929-32	1.09	0.89	-3.9°	14.4°	18.2°
	1934-36	1934-36	1.01	0.84	-5.9°	13.0°	19.0°
Netherlands c,6	1932-35	1931-35	1.31	1.19	5.6	18.3	12.7
c,6	1936-40	1931-35	1.27	1.15	4.6	17.7	13.1
c	1946-49	1931-40	1.73	1.58	14.9	24.3	9.4
	1950	1947-49	1.50	1.42	11.3	20.8	9.5
	1951	-	1.53	-	-	-	-
	1952	1947-49	1.50	1.42	11.6	21.0	9.4
	1953	1947-49	1.47	1.40	11.0	20.6	9.6
	1954	1950-52	1.47	1.41	11.1	20.3	9.2
	1955	1950-52	1.48	1.42	10.9	20.2	9.3
	1956	-	1.48	1.41	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.50	1.44	-	-	-
*	1958	-	1.51	1.45	-	-	-

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rates		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
Norway 7	1930-31	1920-30	1.04	0.89	-3.8	13.6	17.4
7	1932-35	1920-30	0.91	0.78	-8.1	11.4	19.5
	1952	1946-50	1.24	1.17	5.5	16.9	11.4
	1953	1946-50	1.28	1.21	6.7	17.6	10.9
	1954	1946-50	1.30	1.23	7.2	17.9	10.7
	1955	1946-50	1.33	1.26	8.1	18.5	10.4
8	1956	1951-55	1.37	1.32	9.7	19.1	9.4
8	1957	1951-55	1.37	1.32	9.9	19.2	9.3
Poland /f † 4	1931-32	1931-32	1.71	1.24	7.2°	24.7°	17.5°
i	1950	-	1.79	1.49	-	-	-
i	1951	-	1.81	1.50	-	-	-
i	1952	1952-53	1.76	1.54	14.8	25.5	10.7
i	1953	1952-53	1.75	1.53	14.7	25.5	10.7
i	1954	1952-53	1.73	1.51	14.4	25.2	10.8
	1955	1952-53	1.74	1.52	14.7	25.5	10.8
	1956	-	1.70	1.48	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.69	1.47	-	-	-
Portugal c	1942-44	-	1.53	1.11	-	-	-
c	1945-49	-	1.58	1.15	-	-	-
	1950	-	1.48	1.08	-	-	-
	1951	-	1.53	1.26	-	-	-
	1952	-	1.53	1.26	-	-	-
	1953	-	1.48	1.24	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.42	1.20	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.42	1.22	-	-	-
	1956	-	1.42	1.21	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.40	1.20	-	-	-
	1958	-	1.47	1.26	-	-	-
Spain	1922	-	2.01	1.34	-	-	-
	1932	-	1.79	1.28	-	-	-
	1937	-	1.44	1.03	-	-	-
	1940-41	-	1.42	1.01	-	-	-
	1943	-	1.43	1.10	-	-	-
Sweden 4	1933-34	1931-35	0.82	0.73	-10.6°	10.0°	20.7°
c	1935-39	1936-40	0.86	0.78	-8.5	10.8	19.3
c	1940-44	1936-40	1.06	0.96	-1.2	14.3	15.5
c	1945-49	1941-45	1.21	1.14	4.6	16.9	12.3
	1950	1946-50	1.10	1.06	2.1	15.1	13.0
	1951	1951-55	1.07	1.03	1.1	14.2	13.1
	1952	1951-55	1.08	1.04	1.5	14.4	12.9
	1953	1951-55	1.09	1.06	2.0	14.7	12.7
	1954	1951-55	1.05	1.02	0.6	13.9	13.3
	1955	1951-55	1.09	1.06	1.9	14.6	12.7
	1956	1951-55	1.10	1.06	2.1	14.7	12.6
	1957	1951-55	1.11	1.07	2.4	14.9	12.5
Switzerland 4	1932	1929-32	0.96	0.85	-5.3°	13.0°	18.4°
c	1936-40	1933-37	0.87	0.78	-8.2	11.3	19.5
c	1942-45	1939-44	1.20	1.10	3.1	16.7	13.6
c	1946-50	1939-44	1.27	1.16	5.2	17.9	12.7
	1951	1939-44	1.21	1.11	3.6	17.0	13.4

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
Switzerland (cont.)...	1952	1939-44	1.25	1.14	4.6	17.6	13.0
	1953	-	1.25	1.15	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.17	1.11	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.19	1.13	-	-	-
	1956	-	1.23	1.17	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.24	1.18	-	-	-
United Kingdom							
England & Wales 9 †	1930-32	1930-32	0.93	0.81	-7.4	12.0	19.4
10	1948	1948	1.16	1.09	3.0	15.7	12.7
10	1949	1949	1.10	1.04	1.3	14.9	13.6
10	1950	1950	1.06	1.01	0.4	14.3	13.9
10	1951	1951	1.04	1.00	-0.1	14.1	14.2
10	1952	1952	1.05	1.01	0.3	14.0	13.7
10	1953	1953	1.08	1.03	1.1	14.4	13.3
10	1954	1954	1.07	1.03	1.1	14.3	13.2
10	1955	1955	1.08	1.04	1.3	14.4	13.1
10	1956	1956	1.15	1.11	3.5	15.5	12.0
10	1957	1957	1.19	1.15	4.8	16.2	11.4
Scotland ..... c†	1935-39	-	1.06	0.92	-	-	-
c	1940-44	-	1.11	0.96	-	-	-
c	1945-49	-	1.30	1.18	-	-	-
	1950	-	1.23	1.15	-	-	-
	1951	-	1.17	1.10	-	-	-
	1952	-	1.18	1.12	-	-	-
	1953	1953	1.18	1.12	3.9	16.3	12.4
11	1954	1954	1.21	1.16	4.9	16.9	12.0
11	1955	1955	1.23	1.17	5.4	17.2	11.8
11	1956	1956	1.28	1.23	7.2	18.1	10.9
11	1957	1957	1.33	1.27	8.3	18.8	10.5
	1958	-	1.36	1.30	-	-	-
Yugoslavia /j .... b †	1930-32	-	2.20	1.39	-	-	-
	1949	-	2.00	1.43	-	-	-
	1950	-	2.02	1.45	-	-	-
	1951	-	2.05	1.47	-	-	-
	1952	-	2.08	1.48	-	-	-
	1953	-	1.63	1.32	-	-	-
	1954	-	1.63	1.32	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.53	1.24	-	-	-
	1956	-	1.46	1.18	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.34	1.10	-	-	-
Asia							
Ceylon	1950-52	-	k 3.72	-	-	-	-
	1952	-	k 3.66	k 1.99	-	-	-
Cyprus	1948-50	1948-50	1.99	1.79	20.8	29.3	8.5
	1951	1948-50	1.89	1.70	18.8	27.6	8.8
	1952	1948-50	1.71	1.53	15.2	24.7	9.5
	1953	1948-50	1.74	1.56	15.7	25.1	9.4
	1954	1948-50	1.76	1.58	16.4	25.7	9.3
†	1955	1948-50	1.71	1.53	15.7	25.2	9.5
†	1956	1948-50	1.71	1.53	16.0	25.4	9.4

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
Cyprus (cont.)..... †	1957	1948-50	1.71	1.54	16.1	25.4	9.3
†	1958	1948-50	1.69	1.51	15.7	25.1	9.4
Israel, Total pop.	1955	-	1.92	-	-	-	-
	1956	-	1.92	-	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.91	-	-	-	-
Jews	1949	-	1.66	1.52	-	-	-
	1950	-	1.89	1.75	-	-	-
	1951	-	1.95	1.81	-	-	-
	1952	-	1.93	1.79	-	-	-
	1953	1953	1.88	1.77	18.8	26.4	7.6
	1954	-	1.74	1.64	-	-	-
	1955	-	1.77	1.67	-	-	-
	1956	-	1.77	1.68	-	-	-
	1957	-	1.75	1.67	-	-	-
Japan c	1947-49	-	2.15	1.72	-	-	-
	1950	-	1.76	1.52	-	-	-
	1951	-	1.58	1.38	-	-	-
	1952	-	1.44	1.29	-	-	-
	1953	-	1.31	1.18	-	-	-
	1954	1954	1.20	1.08	2.4	16.1	13.8
	1955	1955	1.15	1.04	1.4	15.4	14.0
12	1956	1956	1.08	1.00	-0.1	14.8	14.9
12	1957	1957	0.99	0.93	-2.9	13.3	16.2
Thailand c	1947-49	1947-48	1.74	1.30	8.5	25.1	16.6
	1950	1947-48	1.92	1.44	11.8	27.6	15.8
	1951	1947-48	2.03	1.51	13.3	28.7	15.4
	1952	1947-48	2.04	1.53	14.1	29.4	15.3
	1953	1947-48	2.04	1.54	14.2	29.5	15.2
	1954	1947-48	2.26	1.70	17.5	32.1	14.6
Africa							
Algeria.....	1949	-	1.40	1.24	-	-	-
(European pop.)	1950	-	1.34	1.21	-	-	-
	1952	-	1.30	1.18	-	-	-
	1953	-	1.24	-	-	-	-
Guinea /m	1954	-	3.5	1.58	-	-	-
Ivory Coast /n	1956-58	-	3.7	2.1	-	-	-
Mauritius /o /13	1952	1952	3.12	2.38	29.5	42.3	12.8
	1955	1952	2.80	2.15	26.8	39.9	13.1
Reunion	1952-53	-	-	2.43	-	-	-
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland							
So. Rhodesia							
European pop.	1951	-	1.77	1.56	-	-	-
Indigenous pop. /p .	1954	-	2.9	2.1	-	-	-

Country	Date of Fertility Rates	Date of Life Table	Reproduction Rate		Intrinsic Rate (per 1,000 females)		
			Gross	Net	Natural Increase	Birth	Death
United Arab Rep.							
Egypt /q /4 †	1937	1927-37	3.11	1.44	12.4°	44.8°	32.4°
Oceania							
Australia /r 4	1932-34	1932-34	1.05	0.96	-1.5°	14.1°	15.6°
c	1946-50	1946-48	1.47	1.39	11.6	21.2	9.6
	1951	1946-48	1.48	1.41	12.0	21.4	9.4
	1952-53	1946-48	1.55	1.47	13.4	22.4	9.0
14	1954	1953-55	1.56	1.50	13.8	22.2	8.4
14	1955	1953-55	1.59	1.53	14.7	22.8	8.1
14	1956	1953-55	1.61	1.55	15.2	23.2	8.0
14	1957	1953-55	1.66	1.60	16.4	24.0	7.6
14	1958	1953-55	1.67	1.60	16.6	24.2	7.6
Fiji Islands							
Fiji pop.	1949	-	2.08	-	-	-	-
	1950	-	2.05	-	-	-	-
	1951	-	2.00	-	-	-	-
	1952	-	2.18	-	-	-	-
	1953	-	2.21	-	-	-	-
	1954	-	2.29	-	-	-	-
	1955	-	2.09	-	-	-	-
	1956	-	2.23	-	-	-	-
	1957	-	2.24	-	-	-	-
Indian pop.	1949	-	3.03	-	-	-	-
	1950	-	2.96	-	-	-	-
	1951	-	2.88	-	-	-	-
	1952	-	2.97	-	-	-	-
	1953	-	3.23	-	-	-	-
	1954	-	2.95	-	-	-	-
	1955	-	2.96	-	-	-	-
	1956	-	3.10	-	-	-	-
	1957	-	3.24	-	-	-	-
New Zealand /r c	1936-40	1934-38	1.13	1.05	1.8	15.6	13.8
c	1941-45	1934-38	1.31	1.22	6.8	18.6	11.8
c	1946-49	1934-38	1.64	1.52	14.7	23.9	9.2
	1950	1950-52	1.65	1.59	16.1	23.9	7.8
	1951	1950-52	1.64	1.58	16.1	23.9	7.8
	1952	1950-52	1.72	1.65	17.7	25.0	7.3
	1953	1950-52	1.70	1.63	17.4	24.8	7.4
	1954	1950-52	1.76	1.69	18.7	25.8	7.1
	1955	1950-52	1.82	1.75	20.0	26.8	6.8
	1956	1950-52	1.84	1.77	21.0	27.5	6.6
	1957	1950-52	1.89	1.82	21.6	28.0	6.4
	1958	1950-52	1.93	1.86	22.5	28.7	6.2

FOOTNOTES TO TABLE

* Provisional.

† Approximate: in most cases implies estimated number of births, or estimated distribution of births by age of mother.

° Computed by exact methods at Office of Population Research or (U. S., Continental only) U. S. Bureau of the Census. In the case of France, intrinsic rates of natural increase were supplied by the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

a/ Excluding Newfoundland; prior to 1950 also excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

b/ Rates adjusted for underregistration of births.

c/ Reproduction rates are the arithmetic means of the year-by-year rates given in source.

d/ 1954: female population calculated in the same proportions as in the census of 1950; births as the average of the years 1954 and 1955. 1956: female population estimated for June 30, 1956 (women from 13 to 49 years of age); births occurring since the 1950 census registered in 1956 (94.1 per cent of total registered in 1956). 1957: births occurring since the census of 1950 registered in 1957.

e/ Adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 or underregistration of births. 1935-40: fertility data, unlike those for other dates, derive from census results, impairing comparability. 1940 through 1945: unrevised; revised reproduction but not intrinsic rates available from source cited for later years; the revisions are hardly negligible in case of "Nonwhites." 1946 through 1956: reproduction rates are from newly revised series.

f/ Territory as of date.

g/ The reproduction rates are computed from the fertility and mortality tables of the same year.

h/ Territory of 1937.

i/ Birth rates include delayed registrations.

j/ Net rates for 1949 to 1952 based on average Slovenian mortality 1931-33 and of Austria 1906-10. Net rates for 1953-1956 based on Croatian mortality of 1952-54. 1930-32 rates computed at Office of Population Research.

k/ Gross rates refer to married women only. Net rate is "replacement rate," an approximation of the net reproduction rate, which measures the adequacy of the number of female population under 5 to replace those 15-44.

m/ Declared independent October 2, 1958. Rates based on 1955 demographic sample survey.

n/ Became an autonomous republic on September 28, 1958. Estimated rate for indigenous rural population obtained from sample survey of 69 villages during October 1957, through April, 1958.

o/ Excluding dependencies. 1952 gross and net rates computed from census data. 1955 gross and net rates computed from actual registration of births by age of mother.

p/ Estimated rate for Africans obtained from result of 1953-1955 demographic sample survey of indigenous African population.

q/ Intrinsic birth and death rates apply to total male and female population. Births adjusted for underregistration.

r/ Excluding aborigines.

Sources

1/ Unless otherwise noted: (1) intrinsic rates were computed by an abbreviated method from the reproduction rates shown and the life tables indicated; (2) reproduction rates taken from United Nations Statistical Office. Demographic Yearbook, 1954, or direct communication of recent data from the United Nations Statistical Office; (3) life-table values used in computing intrinsic rates taken from Demographic Yearbooks, 1948, 1953, 1954, or 1957; or from: League of Nations. Statistical Yearbook, 1942/44.

2/ Reproduction rates from: Canada. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Eighth Census of Canada, 1941. Census Monograph No. 1. The changing size of the family in Canada. By Enid Charles. Ottawa, 1948. P. 15.

3/ Through 1945 (including intrinsic vital rates): U. S. Bureau of the Census. Population — Special Reports, Series P-47, No. 2, March 27, 1947. 1946 through 1957: National Office of Vital Statistics. Vital Statistics — Special Reports, Vol. 50, No. 17,

September 14, 1959. Life tables used for approximating intrinsic rates (for years 1946 through 1957): published and unpublished data concerning abridged tables for single years from U. S. National Office of Vital Statistics.

4/ Computed at the Office of Population Research by the exact methods of Lotka.

5/ Gross and net reproduction rates and intrinsic rates of natural increase supplied by: France. Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques. Intrinsic birth and death rates calculated at the Office of Population Research using the approximate method and interpolated values of e_0 and λ_1 from official life tables.

6/ Life-table values from: Institut International de Statistique. Aperçu de la Démographie des Divers Pays du Monde, 1926-1936. The Hague, 1939.

7/ Reproduction rates from: Norway. Statistisk Sentralbyrå. Statistisk Årbok for Norge, 1952. Oslo, 1953. P. 29.

8/ Life-table values from: Norway. Statistisk Sentralbyrå. Folkemengdens bevegelse 1955 med sammendragstabeller 1951-1955 og dødelighetstabeller 1951-1955. Norges Offisielle Statistikk XI 282. Oslo, 1957.

9/ Reproduction rates from: Glass, D. V. "Changes in fertility in England and Wales, 1851 to 1931," in: Hogben, L., editor. Political Arithmetic. London, Allen and Unwin, 1938. P. 168.

10/ Reproduction rates from: Great Britain. The Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales...Part III. Commentary. Life-table values 1957 from: The Registrar General's Quarterly Return for England and Wales, No. 439, p. 21.

11/ Reproduction rates from: Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1957. Edinburgh, H. M. Stationery Office, 1958. P. 45. 1957 life-table values: Ibid., p. 24.

12/ Life-table values from: Japan. Welfare Minister's Secretariat. Division of Health and Welfare Statistics. The Health Statistics Annual Report of Japan, 1956 and 1957.

13/ Life-table values from: Mauritius. Central Statistical Office. Life table of the population of Mauritius, 1952.

14/ Reproduction rates from: Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Demography, 1958, Bulletin No. 76. Canberra. P. 51. Life-tables 1953-55: Ibid., Table IX.

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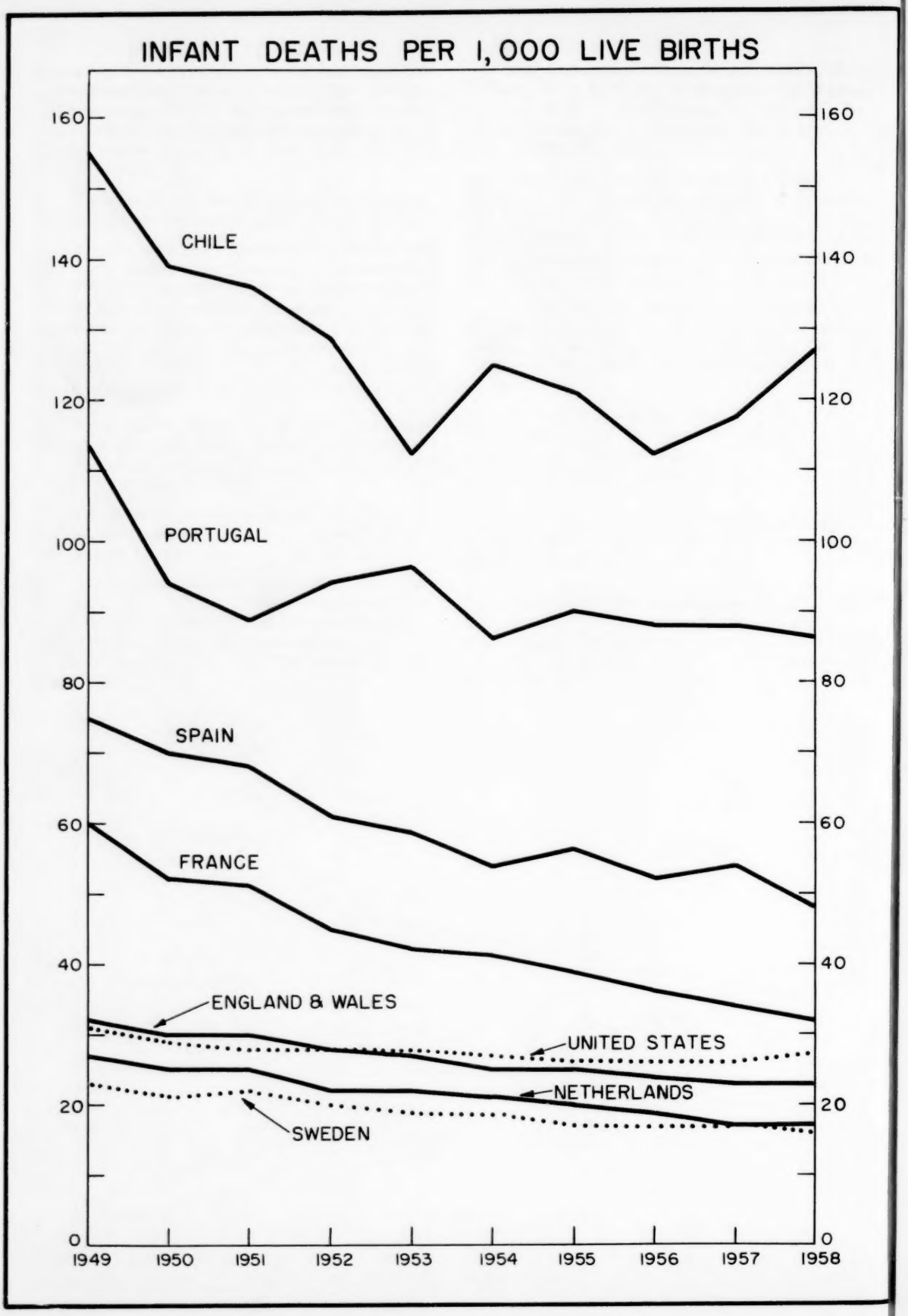
INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
CHILE
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
FRANCE
ENGLAND & WALES
UNITED STATES
NETHERLANDS
SWEDEN
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
1955
1956
1957
1958